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THE LAST DITCH

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
NOW CHARGES "CONSPIRACY."

Trying to Prove That the Textile Workers Received Financial Aid from Independent Mills—Strikers Laught at the Assertion.

Providence, R. I., June 27.—Leaders among the striking weavers of Olneyville and manufacturers connected with independent mills in this State were very carefully examined yesterday at the law office of Constock & Gardner, as to any knowledge they might have concerning financial aid that may have been given the striking weavers by independent mill managers.

The testimony was taken before a master, appointed for the purpose of obtaining depositions from Rhode Island witnesses to be used in connection with the petition by the American Woollen Company for an injunction in Massachusetts to restrain the leaders of the strike in Fitchburg and Plymouth from hampering the company in its endeavors to get its mills in operation once more on a well-balanced basis.

The inquiry in behalf of the company was conducted by Attorney Sherman L. Whipple of Boston. The action is similar to that taken in this State when a temporary injunction was obtained last week. The purpose of taking the testimony is to have a temporary injunction in Massachusetts made permanent.

During the protracted strike of the weavers against the double-loom system there have been rumors that the strikers have received from other manufacturers substantial financial assistance in continuing the fight. It has been alleged that from some source the strike leaders were to receive \$1,000 for each mill brought out on strike, and \$500 per week while the strike in such mills were maintained. This has been denied by the strike leaders, and is by them declared to be unworthy of serious consideration.

Among the manufacturers examined yesterday were Walter A. Guile of the Eriashville Mill at Olneyville; James H. Singleton, Treasurer of the Perseverance Worsted Mill at Woonsocket; John Simpson and James B. Kirkaldy of the firm of Simpson & Kirkaldy of Woonsocket; F. L. Sayles and William Tinkham of Pascoag.

Some of the witnesses were interviewed after the hearing. They said they were questioned as to the motive of the strike, which, they said, was against double-loom weaving of fancy goods.

One of them when asked if any other mills were doing work on this basis named the Dunn Mills. When he was asked why the weavers struck against it in the American Mills, and not at the Dunn Mills, he replied that the strike had been started in the American and he supposed the strikers deemed it expedient to first dispose of that struggle.

The manufacturers were questioned as to whether the strikers had solicited funds from them to continue the strike in the American Mills and they replied in the negative.

When asked if they knew of other independent manufacturers having been solicited to give funds for this purpose, they replied in the negative. They admitted that they had heard such rumors but had no knowledge that they were based on fact.

One of the witnesses who was asked if certain men formerly connected with the American Woollen Company had given money to aid the strikers, said he had heard gossip of that nature, but as to its correctness he had no knowledge.

The independent manufacturers interviewed after the hearing said they wanted the good will of the weavers, as they are essential to their business, but they had no desire to antagonize the American Woollen Company.

Peter McDermott of the strike committee, who was one of the witnesses summoned, was very much amused at the turn affairs have taken. "This is funny," he said, "After 23 weeks of the strike, during which our expenditures have been very small, the American Woollen Company thinks it has discovered that the independent mills have been contributing to our funds. They have not, as a fact, paid us a cent."

Counsel for the American Woollen Company had nothing to say yesterday concerning the objects of this issuing of a commission from Massachusetts for the taking of testimony in Rhode Island, but representatives of the Textile Union said that Mr. Whipple, the Boston counsel, who is conducting the examination of witnesses, mentioned the word "conspiracy" in connection with the case.

It is said that the complainants are anxious to discover whether Messrs. Guile & Waterhouse of the Eriashville Mills and others know anything about contributions to the funds of the strikers. The Eriashville Mill has been running on three shifts while the strike has been on against the American Woollen Company.

Mr. Waterhouse didn't appear yesterday, but Walter A. Guile was sum-

moned and was put through a series of questions on the subject. He said after the examination was finished that he knew nothing whatever about any such contributions, that he had no dealings with the strikers and was in no way involved in the matter. In that he agreed with what Mr. McDermott of the union had to say on the same subject. Mr. Guile said the strikers collected funds from those working in his mill, but he also said they made such collections from workers in American mills not on strike.

The Textile Union of Massachusetts for some reason or other, was not represented by counsel at this hearing, and all the questions that were asked went in without objection. Two members of the local union, however, George Ballard, who was summoned as Secretary, and Peter McDermott, who was summoned as President, both had their counsel, Thomas Curran, with them when they testified. Mr. Curran did not enter a formal appearance in the case, because his clients did not wish to accept the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts courts, and he was not present at any part of the hearing except that in which Messrs. McDermott and Ballard were examined.

The hearing started at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, and shortly after 1 o'clock was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, after which it continued the remainder of the day. Mr. Ballard of the strikers was examined, and the early portion of his examination was with reference to the organization that has been carrying on the strike, its officers, and other information of a similar character.

Mr. Ballard declared that the Textile Union has no President, but its affairs are conducted by an executive committee. He also declared that the strike is not conducted by the Textile Union, but instead is conducted by the weavers, through a strike committee appointed by the weavers.

On the resumption of the examination at 2:30 some more pointed questions were asked, and the attempt was made to show that contributions had been made or that there had been some form of a conspiracy against the American Woollen Company.

Mr. Ballard denied that any contributions had been made by the independent mills.

The examination of Mr. Ballard was quite lengthy, but that of Mr. McDermott lasted only 25 minutes. His replies were so promptly made, and so very much to the point that he was quickly dropped. When questioned as to his visits to other cities when strikes had been inaugurated, he said that he went simply to address the strikers. Asked why he was on the grievance committee of the strikers, he said it was probably because the blacklist would be of no effect against him. He denied any knowledge of an alleged offer of money which had been publicly stated, at a meeting, to have been made.

Mr. McDermott told a reporter after the hearing that the company appears to have a greatly exaggerated idea of the amount of money that had been required to maintain the strike. He said it would be surprising to people generally to know how little money was required, owing to the measures taken for the strikers to be self-supporting by working at other mills, in short shifts in some cases, and by finding employment in other lines, from which they earn enough to obtain the necessities of life while the struggle is in progress.

He also said it was apparent that some people have weird notions of the influences which are expressed to keep the weavers on strike, and declared with more vehemence that the only influence is that of universal determination not to work in mills which seek to extend the double-loom system to any work except plain work, white work known as piece dyes and serges.

The story of the corruption of the Minneapolis administration from the Mayor to practically every man on the police force, is an interesting confirmation of the fact that shades in politics count for nothing, that men count for nothing, but that the trouble is basic. The great scandal in Philadelphia, when the Quay ring gave away franchises to those who were able to pay for them, and the corruption in New York, as shown all along the line, from the deposition of Asa Bird Gardner and the subsequent disclosures of the New District Attorney, down to the trial of the latest police captain, conducted every Thursday by the Police Commissioner, have an affinity with the incidents in Minneapolis. All that has occurred bears the indelible blot of capitalism. The corruption and the extortion practiced by those who were formerly accustomed to purchase the right to collect taxes in a Roman province, are small, compared with what a capitalist party can and does do when in office.

The following story is going the rounds of the press: "The Missouri papers are telling this story of Mark Twain's recent visit to the State: A big crowd gathered at a railway station to meet him. A little boy knew that somebody was coming, but he did not know Mark Twain from Bossie Francis. This kid perceived himself on top of a freight car, where he could see what happened. The train rolled in and as Mark stepped off the people became excited and shouted, 'Here he is! Here he is!' The kid on the box car thought a great criminal had been caught and shouted, 'Git a rope! Git a rope!' Dr. Clemens laughed till the tears ran out of his eyes."

It shows that we not only teach the young idea how to shoot but also to lynch.



PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facilities, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

STRIKERS AGAINST STRIKERS.

Toronto, June 25.—Peace reigns again in this city, we are told by the newspapers, because the strike of the street railway employees has been settled. They struck for 18 cents an hour for the first year and 20 cents an hour for the second, and recognition of a grievance committee. The settlement allowed them 18 and 20 cents, and the cars to be cleaned for them in the morning. Each employee can appeal to the general manager in case of discharge, and bring any witnesses. This is a gain for the men.

The street railway men were badly duped for all that. A. E. Ames, the president of the Board of Trade, offered his services before and during the strike as a mediator, even going so far on the morning the strike was declared as to offer \$10,000 to the street railway men's benefit fund if there was no strike. What was the material interest at stake that prompted Mr. Ames' action and his activity during the strike? It was this: there are two factions in control of the Toronto street railway; one is represented by William Mackenzie, who is its president, and the other by George A. Cox, who has the controlling interest at present.

It was Mr. Mackenzie's play to let the strike go on, then the stock would go down, and he, owing to his position,

would be able to buy it up, thereby getting full control.

To prevent that, George A. Cox pushed Mr. Ames forward, as chairman of the Board of Trade, to act as a mediator between the company and its employees, but who in reality is a heavy stockholder of the street railway company is Mr. Cox's son-in-law. They live close together and have a private wire running between their residences. J. W. Flavell, another stockholder acted with Ames on the Board of Trade committee. Those men attended almost every meeting the men had immediately before and while the strike was on. Statements were made on the street that it was a fight between the stockholders and they were led to believe that they have won a great victory; also that they are greatly indebted to Mr. Ames and his Board of Trade committee for it. The latter are aided in this belief by Daniel Dillworthy, National Secretary of the Street Railway Employees' Association, who stated that he never saw such earnest, disinterested (sic) men, and told how they sat up every night helping the street railway employees in their negotiations with the company.

The company attempted to run cars Sunday. As a result there was rioting all over the city. The men who attempted to run the cars were handled

roughly and the cars were wrecked. Sunday afternoon 1,400 militia were ordered out to give Toronto working men their first illustrative lesson in the present class struggle. They were issued ten rounds of ball cartridges.

George A. Keys and Arthur Davies, the latter a sergeant in the Grenadiers, both members of Local 46, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters on strike were ordered out. They put on red coats and went to assist in breaking the street car men's strike.

At the meeting Monday of the above local, a resolution was passed censuring the Minister of Militia, the Chief of Police, etc. It was pointed out to them that they would be making themselves ridiculous; that the time to act was on election day by voting for the Socialist Labor Party candidates, electing men of the working class to control such offices.

A George White, after saying that he was as good a union man as others, stated that he was called upon he would go too. Another had the manhood to say that if he was called out he would leave the city. This is the ridiculous, humiliating position which pure and simple trades unionism has got its members into in Toronto, where some who are on strike shoulder guns to shoot their brother members who are on strike, too;—out of existence if necessary.

IN IRELAND.

The Irishmen of Manchester have resolved at a public meeting in that city to subscribe ten thousand shillings for the Home Rule Parliamentary Fund. Commenting upon this, the "Evening Telegraph" of March 22nd, asked: "Why should not the men of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other Irish cities follow this excellent example?"

We would answer that the workers of these Irish cities refuse to subscribe because they know their men too well, and the Irishmen of Manchester subscribe because they do not know their men well enough, but have to rely for their knowledge of them upon the crooked reports of the Home Rule press.

The Irishmen of Manchester read in the "Weekly Freeman" a three column report of a meeting of the United Irish League, and their hearts throb with pride as they peruse the thrilling periods of the orators for Faith and Fatherland.

Then they subscribe.

The Irish worker in Dublin knows that the "great" meeting was held in a small room, and was attended only by the professional politicians slum landlords, ignorant publicans, and unemployed workers on the hunt for Corporation jobs.

He also knows that of the patriotic orators one was a sweating employer, like Mr. P. White, M. P., who declared that the wages he will pay for a certain class of work "must depend upon the circumstances of the workers," meaning thereby that the more miserable the condition of the persons seeking work, the lower the wages he would force them to accept.

And that another orator—say, Lord Mayor Harrington, tenement house owner, and large shareholder in various slave-driving capitalist concerns—practised in the capital the landlordism he effected to denounce in the country.

And knowing these things the town worker reads the "patriotic" orations with his tongue in his cheek, and when the U. I. L. collecting boxes come around he dives his hand into his pocket—and keeps it there.

An amusing instance of this fact was to be found in the "Nannetti Testimonial." This was an appeal to the workers of all Ireland on behalf of Mr. Nannetti, M. P., who had distinguished himself as a bootmaker for the middle class politicians. All the Home Rule press endeavored to boom his fund, glowing reports of progress appeared in the papers, the trade unions were circled, but alas! to no avail; the sum realized was so insignificant that the promoters were ashamed to make the amount known. We recommend Mr. Nannetti, M. P., as an encouragement to the Manchester Irish, to publish the amount of his testimonial.—"The Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.

PATERSON VIGILANTES.

Paterson, N. J., June 29.—Under the guise of getting rid of anarchists, the Vigilance Committee here is preparing to make life uncomfortable for all of those who have taken a leading part in the recent strikes. The Vigilance Committee is a mysterious affair. No one seems to know who belongs to it, and it holds its meetings as stealthily as it claims the anarchists hold theirs.

According to the local press, the committee held a meeting yesterday to discuss and adopt preliminary plans.

A list of names of men who are known to have been active in the strikes was submitted, and the chairman of the committee was empowered to communicate with the shop owners and all others in whose employ these men are now or have been requesting them to hereafter refuse employment to such persons. This, it is expected, will be a very effective means of ridding the city of the "strike evil."

The committee is anxious to secure the name of every strike leader in Paterson and it asks the co-operation of all citizens who can furnish information which will tend "to prove the utterance of threats or complicity in plots, meeting places where suspicious characters congregated, and the identification of rioters."

The "law upholding" committee announces that its members are possessed of courage and determination, but they desire first to give "anarchists" an opportunity to leave the city peacefully and quietly.

Violence will be used to accomplish this, if necessary. The committee has not yet taken advantage of the proposition to have its members sworn in as special policemen or special deputies, but it will do so as soon as the time for the application of its plans has arrived. These numbers will undoubtedly have thugs hired for the purpose.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Paterson has adopted resolutions saying that the blame for the occurrences of Wednesday, June 18, rests "with the employing dyers, who have imported and employed thousands of foreigners, ignorant of the laws and institutions of this Republic."

The resolutions also ask the Mayor to use his influence in removing the militia, "since their presence does not tend to bring about a speedy settlement of the existing troubles, but serves as a disgrace to the city of Paterson."

Corporal Frank McFeely, of the militiamen assigned to duty at the Bamford mill, in Cliff street, has thrown a bomb into the "law and order" camp by calling the attention of the factory inspector to violations of the law relative to child labor, in a letter to Governor Murphy, in which he requests him to "force the factory inspector of this district to do special guard duty at this kindergarten institution."

PUSHING THE FIGHT.

CANADIAN S. L. P. BATTLING FOR FREE SPEECH.

Chief Justice Meredith Reverses Decision of Lower Court—Capitalist Press Rages in Vain—Attempts to Befuddle the Public.

Hamilton, Ont., June 27.—The Socialist Labor Party of Canada wins the first "round" in its fight with the law jugglers of capitalism.

On June 6, the conviction against Gordon, the S. L. P. nominee for the Toronto house, who was arrested for exercising the right of free speech, was quashed. Chief Justice Meredith overruled the decision against Gordon when it was reviewed at Osgoode Hall. This action virtually proves that Gordon was CONVICTED FOR THE VIOLATION OF A LAW WHICH NEVER EXISTED on the municipal statutes of this city!

When the enemies of free speech became aware of the decision in Toronto they indulged in all sorts of twistings and contortions of facts to baffle the public as to what had in reality taken place. The journalistic slush-buckets of capitalism stated that although the decision against Gordon had been quashed, it was upon a "technicality," and the Socialists were therefore "not in a position to crow yet," as they would be arrested if they attempted to hold any more meetings irrespective of whether they had the right or not!

The S. L. P. however, paid little attention to the rantings of these tools of the capitalist class. Acting under the best legal advice to be obtained in Canada, the party held a meeting on the old stamping ground (the Gore), four days after the decision in our favor, and the self same day's "case," two (2) was enlarged for a week (without our consent).

The meeting was of the usual kind, orderly and without interruption from the police or any other source.

Albeit there were quite a number of sight-seers who anticipated trouble from the police; they were disappointed, however, for the police had received orders to keep their hands off, so they went away back and fell on themselves!

Next day the capitalist mouthpieces wanted to know how it was that the Socialists were allowed to exercise their constitutional right when they had always been arrested before?

They are still asking that question! The party has since conducted a series of regular street meetings without interruptions.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst. Gordon and Roadhouse, whose case had previously suffered several enlargements (with and without their consent), were sent up for trial upon a criminal indictment as a "nuisance!"

Bail was fixed at \$300 each. Thus commences round number two with the capitalist law. Again we expect to win out; but in the event of the decision going against us, we do not propose to lie down, if backed financially and morally by Comrades and sympathizers in Canada and the United States; but will carry this case to the Privy Council if necessary.

The capitalist City Council are now endeavoring to gerrymander a malicious by-law through, to stop the S. L. P. This may have to be fought also.

IMMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND.

Scheme to Build Up Boston as Port of Entry.

Boston Mass., July 1.—The presence in this city recently of Marshall Field, the Chicago multi-millionaire, and A. Stewart Appleton, of New York and London, served to revive local interest in the proposition to colonize New England with large numbers of mechanics and farmers from Europe. Apparently it is the intention of the promoters of the big emigration enterprise to divert to New England, by way of this port, a large number of emigrants of the class referred to, who are certain to come to the shores of America during the next few years.

It is understood that already the Boston and Albany, Maine Central and Bangor and Aroostook roads, whose territory presents the most attractive field for the intending emigrants, have been approached by the promoters, and have expressed their willingness to aid in the matter of advertising New England's attractions abroad. Illustrated pamphlets, describing the agricultural and industrial resources of New England, will be published in four or five different languages, including German, Russian, French, Spanish and Scandinavian, and these will be scattered broadcast in the principal European countries.

The Populist party is practically wiped out in name as well as in fact. In South Dakota the Fusion ticket will appear on the ballot as Democratic. Two or three Pops are dissatisfied, but their dissatisfaction does not count, as they are so few in number that they could not elect a dog catcher, even though they worked as a unit, and there were 16 other tickets in the field.

THE BEAUMONT OUTRAGE.

THE ASSAILANTS OF FRANK D. LYON ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Report of Texas State Committee Shows Collusion Between the City Officials and the Perpetrators of the Dastardly Deed—The Necessity of Working Class Control of the Political Power Again Demonstrated.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

The Texas State Executive Committee herewith submits its final report of the F. D. Lyon affair, and ask to have same published in the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, together with the financial report of the fund subscribed to so liberally by the members and sympathizers of our Party.

This committee takes it for granted that all are familiar with the facts as presented in the article "Texas Klux Klan Again in Working Order," by our venerable Comrade S. J. Garrison. So we will commence where that article ended. Before that farcical trial before the county judge at Beaumont took place, we entered into an agreement with J. L. Mott, Jr., manager of the Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency, to proceed to Beaumont, and, if possible, to protect Comrade Lyon during the trial, and if, as we had foreseen, it would be as it did, to immediately set to work and gather evidence to prosecute these anarchists in the county where the outrage really took place, at Orange. Mr. Mott himself set the price, one hundred dollars, of which amount we paid him fifty dollars in advance, to give him a good start. On December 21, 1901, our Secretary received a letter from Mr. Mott, of which the following is a true copy:

Detective Department, Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency, (Formerly San Antonio Detective Agency), J. L. Mott, Jr., Manager, Established 1887. San Antonio, Texas, December 20, 1901.

Hon. Frank Leitner, Sec'y Texas Executive Committee, S.L.P., San Antonio, Tex.

Dear Sir: Continuing in the matter of the outrage against Frank D. Lyon, entrusted to this agency for investigation, we beg leave to report:

Our Mr. Mott left San Antonio for Beaumont at 9.15 p. m. Sunday, December 1, 1901. Met Mr. Frank D. Lyon at the depot in Houston early Monday morning and proceeded to Beaumont with him, arriving at about 9 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Lyon proceeded to his attorney's office, while Mott hastened to place himself in touch with the City Marshal, detective and others who were accused of the crime. As stated in our report from Beaumont, it was reported that two State Rangers were at Beaumont to protect Lyon, but it appears that they did not stop but went on to Orange; you have already been advised of the second assault on Messrs. Lyon and Cohen after they left the Court House; also that our Mr. Mott accompanied by Messrs. Sam McGovern and Tom Buford shadowed Lyon to the train Monday night so as to protect him from further assault, and found that he, Lyon, was escorted to the train by the Sheriff, Bas Landry, and a deputy. After Lyon left, Mott met Jim Stewart, the City Marshal, and was introduced to Jim Ravelle, the detective, and Will Gray, the County Attorney, and others of that set. Mott was invited to visit a sporting house kept by a woman named "Dot," and who is known to be the mistress of the City Marshal. At this house the Lyon case was freely discussed and there was no attempt made to deny the offense. The County Attorney remarked that he had prosecuted the "boys" today, meaning Jim Stewart, Jim Ravelle, Henry Langham, E. Fletcher, but that he did not have half so good a case against them for whipping Lyon some nights ago as he had for the whipping given to Lyon and Cohen after the court adjourned. Ravelle spoke freely of the part he had taken in the whole business, and appeared to think that they had seen the last of Lyon. He anticipated another charge at Orange, but said that THEY HAD SUFFICIENT INFLUENCE TO BEAT THE CASE ANY PLACE IN THE STATE (the underscoring is done by the State Committee).

With the assistance of the Assistant Marshal, Will Reddick, we located A. R. Hammond and Dan Quirk, two reliable witnesses who saw Ravelle and Stewart take Lyon out of the jail and start across the bridge with him. Our Mr. Mott then went on to Orange and presented the case to the local authorities, who promised to take up the matter right after the holidays. Mott then returned to Beaumont and there remained until Stewart, Ravelle, and the others decided to take in the Houston Carnival. Ravelle and Stewart visited the Police Headquarters, and there talked openly of what they had done to Lyon. We have taken the names of the police, detectives and others who heard the conversations, and will make an additional report to the Orange authorities at the proper time.

Mr. Mott will leave for Orange after January 10, 1902, and will remain there until a conviction of the guilty parties be had. Respectfully submitted, Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency, Per J. L. Mott, Jr., Manager.

In explanation of some parts of the above letter it is necessary to mention that our Secretary, Comrade Frank Leitner, in a conversation over the long distance telephone with the Governor at Austin, the night before the trial at Beaumont, pleaded with the latter for protection of Lyon at that trial, knowing that his life was at stake. The

Governor promised to see the Adjutant General that very night and request of him to send, if possible, some Rangers to attend the trial. One Ranger captain, with two men, were on the same train with Lyon and Mott, but why they went on to Orange instead of stopping over at Beaumont is an unsolved mystery. Perhaps the Sheriff of Beaumont, related to one of Lyon's assailants, assured the captain of the Rangers that he could protect Lyon without any assistance from him. Quisen sabel! (Who knows?)

On December 24, 1901, our Secretary received the following letter from Mr. Mott, which of necessity had to be answered in the negative, as we had paid him, twenty-five dollars having been forwarded to Beaumont upon telegraphic request on December 6, 1901, and the rest on his return from the field of operations. (See financial report.)

Dear Sir: Am in receipt of a message from Mr. Reddick of Beaumont asking me to send an operative to him at once. The case in view has no connection with the Lyon matter, but I believe that a good operative on the ground can do much to secure additional evidence against the parties we are after, hence, take the liberty to ask you to lend me \$30 for a period of ten days, for without this amount I will be unable to comply with Reddick's request. It is probable that expenses will be forwarded to be as soon as the operative reaches Beaumont, and in that event I will return the money to you at once.

Hoping that you will accommodate me with the amount asked for, and wishing you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I am

Faithfully yours, J. L. Mott, Jr. Shortly after January 1, 1902, Mr. Mott left for Orange again, but most of his time was spent in Houston (to be nearer to the scene of action, as he said). He wrote to the Secretary of the Committee on February 11, 1902, from Houston, as follows:

Replying to your communication of the 7th inst. (in which our secretary requested a report as to the state of affairs), I beg leave to say: I am now at Houston, and will probably remain until after the termination of the Lyon case at Orange. Am watching the situation, and will act as soon as the Grand Jury convenes. Mr. Lyon is here, and knows where to find me at any time.

With regards and the assurance that nothing will be left undone to bring the guilty parties to justice, I am

Very truly yours, J. L. Mott, Jr.

The Grand Jury of Orange county convened on March 20, 1902. On his return from there Mott notified Lyon by telephone that three of his assailants had been indicted (leaving out the biggest fish of the gang, E. Fletcher, the manager of the oil and lumber magnate, Kirby, interests, in Beaumont and Orange). When pressed by Lyon why the latter had been left out, Mott said that he also was indicted, but he would not mention his name over the telephone for fear of being overheard by someone in the office where he was at the time. A week or so after that Mott returned to San Antonio, and when hunted up by our Secretary, corroborated what he had said to Lyon in re the indictments, including Fletcher. He promised, upon request to make a report in writing, but left the city again without doing so. Since then the Committee has lost all track of that man; his local offices had been visited, and to our best knowledge he has not returned or will ever return here. Upon inquiry at Orange we found out that the Grand Jury had adjourned without having returned true bills against Lyon's assailants at that session.

We have sent repeated requests to Mott under his last address, and the letters evidently have been forwarded, as they were not returned to our Secretary.

Under these circumstances we are forced to the conclusion that we have been sold out by the detective, J. L. Mott, Jr. The powerful financial and political backing of the criminals who so cowardly whitecapped Comrade Lyon was plainly shown at the last city election at Beaumont. The father of one of that gang, Langham, was elected Mayor, Jim Stewart, the City Marshal, another of the quartette, was RE-ELECTED, and the richest of the lot, Fletcher, elected as Alderman. Thus, the workmen of Beaumont, organized mostly under the A. F. of H., have given official approval to an outrage committed against their class.

The balance of the Lyon Fund, with the exception of a small sum (see financial statement) has been turned over to the Daily People, as originally announced.

Perhaps the cases have been postponed until the fall term of the Orange County District Court, but we doubt it. Should that be the case, we may need some little money for incidental expenses, therefore, we have kept in our possession above-mentioned amount.

We feel that we have done all in our power, but went up against what the whole working class is up against. The capitalist class, sole possessor of the political power, and using that power against the working class, here and everywhere.

Let's hasten the day of the downfall of that criminal class, the capitalist class.

For the Texas State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, FRANK LEITNER, Secretary.

ACCOUNT

Of the F. D. Lyon Fund by the Texas State Executive Committee.

Receipts—

Received and acknowledged in

the Daily and Weekly People \$529 07

Total \$529 07

Expenditures—

Nov. 16. Telegram to Lyon at

Houston 25

Nov. 16. R. R. fare of State Secretary Leitner to Houston	6 25
Nov. 17. R. R. fare of State Secretary Leitner from Houston to Beaumont	2 50
Nov. 18. R. R. fare of State Secretary Leitner, Beaumont to Houston	2 50
Nov. 18. R. R. fare of State Secretary Leitner, Houston to San Antonio	6 25
Nov. 18. Incidental expenses for three days	1 50
Nov. 27. For typewriter (document for governor)	1 50
Nov. 29. Telegram to Lyon, Houston	50
Nov. 30. Long distance phone to Governor, Austin, by Leitner	45
Dec. 1. Long distance phone to Lyon, Houston	1 50
Dec. 1. Paid on account to Detective J. L. Mott, Jr.	50 00
Dec. 1. Paid South Texas Secret Service Bureau for protecting Lyon	17 00
Dec. 4. Long distance telephone to Houston (inquiry)	50
Dec. 7. Sent to Detective J. L. Mott, Jr. at Beaumont, by wire	25 00
Dec. 7. Cost of sending money	1 35
Dec. 19. Paid to Detective J. L. Mott, Jr. balance due	25 00
Dec. 22. Sent to F. D. Lyon for trip to Beaumont and cost T. M. order	10 88
March 3. Cost of copying documents for Governor (typewritten)	2 75
April 5. Long distance telephone to F. D. Lyon, Houston	1 65
April 8. Trip of F. D. Lyon from Houston to San Antonio and back	12 00
April 8. Paid to F. D. Lyon on account Daily People, for trip to New York	60 00
May 21. Sent to Daily People	243 51
June 4. Sent to Daily People	36 19
Total	\$508 33
Recapitulation—	
Total receipts	\$529 07
Total expenditures	508 33
Balance on hand	\$20 74

For the Texas State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, FRANK LEITNER, Secretary.

SCHEME TO BREAK STRIKES.

Ontario Capitalists Employ Pinkertons to Promote Wrong Doing.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, June 16.—I write to let the Comrades know just what is going on in this section of the universe, under capitalism. You know there is a great demand made by pure and simple for an increase of pay, or in other words, a few extra crumbs from the capitalist table.

The street railway employees have been organizing in order to make a firm stand for an advance about the time of the Industrial Fair, in the latter part of August.

The company was well aware of this fact. It gave the whole matter over to the Pinkertons. Four Pinkerton detectives were installed on the cars as conductors on the first of March, and commencing in the ordinary way of promotion and acting like jolly good fellows, they deceived the street car employees, and were taken into the union with open arms. Of course, they were the head workers and one of them was about to be elected president.

During all the time those Pinkertons were performing work as conductors, they were also testing every man's honesty. To the credit of the men, be it said, they found but one conductor that had a "rake-off" scheme, as they called it. To explain this fully—the system of collecting fares is somewhat different here than in other places. The conductors carry what they call a "coffee pot." This "coffee pot" has a slot in the top, into which every passenger places his fare. Once the fare is placed in this slot, it requires a machine to extract it.

It seems a certain conductor discovered an invention called a "digger" that went down in this slot and retained some of the fares.

This was all the Pinkerton men wanted. They didn't stop at anything. One of them went to board with the conductor who had the "rake-off" scheme, and, of course, became confidential with friends with him. These two went to work making these machines, in their spare time. The Pinkerton man induced every conductor he possibly could to buy one of these machines. In this way he finally trapped quite a number. Thirteen arrests have already been made and three outsiders, who purchased separate, at a large discount, were arrested. All will have to stand trial. It is said that fifty persons could have been arrested on this "rake-off" scheme, but enough arrest have been made to break the strike.

This is one of the anarchist schemes the capitalist class uses against the working class, and yet the notorious labor fakits will continue to lead the rank and file into the ditch of "mutual interests." Toronto has its share of fakirdom.

The dominant note in the discussions of King Edward's serious illness is the effect it will have on the Stock Exchange and on trade in general. Prices were everywhere depressed, and many of those who figured on extracting good gold from the coronation festivities will probably lose everything they have. The King as a commercial chance is of more importance than the King as anything else. His faithful subjects have been gambling on his chances of being crowned, have been betting on him, backing him, or wagering against him as though he were a prizefighter or a contestant of any kind. The news of his sickness was scarcely given out before litigation was threatened over the matter of seats purchased to see the parade, seats to the theatres, over business ventures, etc. The sorrow, and some of it is genuine, is hidden behind the packs of tradesmen and gamblers who are struggling and fighting to pull a few pennies out of the wreck, or to make a few pennies because of it.

TOBIN'S CONVENTION.

IT MEETS IN DETROIT AND ADVANCES CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

Resolution Passed Favoring Tariff Repeal, Booming Shoe Factories Using the "Union" Label, No Matter What Wages Are Paid, and Endorsing Compulsory Arbitration and the National Civic Federation—The Convention Reviewed and Analyzed.

Detroit, June 21.—The convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union ended yesterday, June 20th, and by eleven o'clock in the evening of that day most of the delegates had departed for their homes. Only Tobin and the secretary-treasurer, Braine, were still here.

As expected, the convention simply endorsed the most of the propositions made by Tobin in his report to the convention. One of the propositions that did not slide through was, as I was told by one of the delegates last night at the Griswold House, the four year term of office. The term of office was made only two years, and an election is to be held every year to elect one half of the officers.

Mr. Allen, of Haverhill, who gave me the information, explained that they could not push the whole thing through all at once, because of not caring to arouse suspicion against themselves. (Who he meant by "we," and what suspicion they did not care to arouse, he did not say; but having been introduced to him on the previous night by Mr. Gordon, as a "Socialist," it is likely that "the Socialists," of whom "about fifteen attended the convention," were meant.)

But other things which passed, or which did not pass, show, positively, what kind of organization the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is. Surely, it was a convention of "workers," who "work" everything possible out of the Boot and Shoe industry. This convention is another indication that deeds and action, not merely words and phrases, must become the standard by which men are judged.

Consistency: Thou seems to have become one of the lost arts; and, decency, one begins to wonder whether you ever existed in reality, are thoughts that of necessity strike a person's mind when he notices how unscrupulous such people act.

The main action taken by the convention is as follows: The "Union Label" will be issued "to any and all factories under existing scale of wages at time application is made" for same. The Legislature of the several states shall "be requested to enact legislation that will grant to the Board of Arbitration the same powers to issue subpoenas to administer oaths in all cases before said Board, to call for and examine all books, papers, OR OTHER MATTER THAT MAY BE PERTINENT TO THE CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION, AS IS NOW GIVEN TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THE SAME."

The committee reported adversely, but their recommendation was rejected by 40 to 21.

A resolution was introduced by F. G. R. Gordon (also known as Alphabet Gordon); in which Gordon showed his class consciousness (for capital), by asking "the repeal of this unwise and unjust tariff tax," which "hampers the development of the export trade, thus restricting production, to the detriment of the shoe workers of this nation;" this was adopted, and another resolution, also adopted, asks "labor organizations of the country to use every legitimate means in their power to BRING THE MATTER OF REPEAL DIRECTLY TO THE ATTENTION OF CONGRESS, BY RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS AND BY PERSONAL LETTERS DIRECTED TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES." This resolution furthermore instructs "the President and the Secretary" of the B. & S. W. U. to send a letter embodying the union's request, "to every Representative in Congress." Another resolution, also adopted, which is reproduced in the last part of this report, endorses and praises the "National Civic Federation."

The independent unions will be forced into the folds and under the control of our capitalist class, controlled by B. & S. W. U., because "no further agreements" will "be entered into by independent unions of the shoe trade, exempting the members of said unions from membership into the Boot and Shoe Union," and "the General Executive Board" was "authorized to take such action as they deem necessary at their discretion to cancel such agreements already entered into."

But this convention is, also, a landmark, judging it by the propositions which it refused to endorse. A resolution introduced to procure legislation aiming at state ownership and control of "all dispensaries of medicine," also "that all physicians and surgeons be at the service of the people, free of cost," was rejected.

A resolution of objecting to "the present policy" of granting the "union label" to manufacturers for contracts that did not properly consider the wage scale and conditions existing, was choked off by referring the whole matter to the Executive Board.

An out of work relief proposition was put to sleep by referring the whole matter to the Executive Board, and that the B. & S. W. U. wishes to work everything possible for revenue, (for the officers?) is glaringly demonstrated, at last, but not least, by the appointment of a committee to see if the money in the treasury of the B. & S. W.

U., instead of being deposited in the bank for 1 1/2 to 3 per cent, could not be "invested in some way that would bring more revenue to the union."

All these decisions would, naturally, cause an honest workmen's party to denounce the whole outfit for what they really are, but if they are petted on the back instead, then the claim that "birds of a feather flock together," is appropriate.

And Mr. Leon Greenbaum, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, took the trouble to send the following telegram to the above workers of everything that can be worked for "revenue."

"St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1902. To C. L. Baine, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Convention Hall, Detroit:

"The necessity for weapons, offensive and defensive, socially, economically and politically, has produced the trade union and the socialist party as instruments of the working class. Our platform and yours show the identity of our interests. Will your body proclaim the relationship to the world by a declaration for political action under the banner of the Socialist Party? Fraternally,

"(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM, "National Secretary."

"Delegate Pund moved that the telegram be received and filed. Carried."

"Delegate Kearns moved that BEFORE THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED, two hours be devoted to a debate on economic questions. Carried. And this settled the matter, and upon being asked what further action was taken, Delegate Gordon replied that "the debate on Socialism" had done more good than an endorsement of the Socialist party could have done. I cannot report the proceedings of the last day, except by what statements were made by delegates when asked for same, while as to the proceedings of the first four days, I got them from the Secretary, Baine, when I called for same from time to time at his room in the Griswold House.)

Well, it is really "a measly shame" that the shoemakers "left their houses" that way "out in the rain."

After the above declaration of love made by the "Socialist Party" by subscribing in the above manner to a platform and principles above quoted from the printed proceedings of the convention of the B. & S. W. U., the B. & S. W. U. should have been more considerate of the affection bestowed upon it by the Socialist Party. But, although the S. P. is hankering after publicity for its desired engagement by an open declaration for political action by the B. & S. W. U. under the banner of the S. P., the shoemakers preferred to declare "relationship" to the more powerful factions of the capitalist party by a declaration for political action, by appeals to the outspoken capitalist senators, congressmen, etc., and its former crawling endorsement of the, to them, seemingly unknown actions of the B. & S. W. U.'s convention, forces the S. P. to accept this kick at its insignificance, and forces it to acknowledge that it endorses, nevertheless, the abuse heaped upon it by the B. & S. W. U.

Along with the proceedings of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union's Convention, I have here, now before me, a letter sent by Leon Greenbaum to Fred Hermann, of this city. In this letter, the National Secretary of the so-called "Socialist Party," Mr. Greenbaum states that "the falsehoods of the Socialist Labor party are so many and glaring that we cannot waste our valuable time in answering them. * * * The whole pamphlet to which you call our attention is a mass of lies or distorted statements, from beginning to end." (The pamphlet referred to is: "The Socialist Labor Party vs. The Social Democratic Party.") Maybe the action of "the socialists," too, Tobin, Gordon, etc., of whom fifteen or sixteen as well as the outspoken pure and simplers, attended the convention, and whose "platform" shows the identity of our (their) interests with that of the "Socialist Party," is another batch of lies and distorted truth, which will be disowned and repudiated by the "Socialist Party," after they are shown by the S. L. P. how this platform and these identical interests prove, conclusively, that it is hard for the S. P. to part from their own and only true love, the capitalist class and its fakirs. But, in spite of all the disowning and repudiating, they may do, the ignorant, shallow, distorted reasoning and the corrupt aims of these people, makes it impossible for them to prevent that, continually; with each new step they take, they fall again into crooked and corrupt blunders similar to the ones they were forced, finally, to repudiate. Yes, "many and glaring," as their crooked dealings are, they add insult to the injury already piled upon the wage-working class.

There is a better and more convincing exposition of the meaning of the identical "platform" and "interests" of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and so-called "Socialist Party."

At the "who attended in the interest of the Union Label." (This information was given by E. Allen of Haverhill.) H. J. Skeffington, of Revere, Mass., is the fellow. He is a traveling man for the Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, Mass., BUT HE ATTENDED THE CONVENTION AS A DELEGATE for a Trenton, N. J., local (?). Besides this gentleman, there were at least "six other men" present at the convention who "travel in the interest of the Union Label." Mr. Allen, of Haverhill, stated that HE WOULD ALSO GO ON THE ROAD TO SELL GOODS, BOOM THE UNION LABEL, AND ORGANIZE NEW LOCALS; FOR THIS WORK HE WOULD BE PAID HALF SALARY BY A SHOE FIRM AND THE OTHER HALF OF HIS SALARY WOULD BE PAID BY THE B. & S. W. U. "But," said Mr. Allen, "MR. SHEFFINGTON, ALTHOUGH SENT OUT AND PAID BY THE DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY, ORGANIZED THE MOST NEW LOCALS." That Mr. Skeffington did not work because of his zeal to advance unionism, but simply as a representative of the "Douglas union-made shoes," is plain, especially, when one looks at the resolutions he introduced in the convention. They are:

First—"Whereas, There are many cities and towns in the United States and Canada remote from shoe factories, where there are repairers of shoes, who

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also make new work, and WHO ARE ANXIOUS AND WILLING TO BE ORGANIZED INTO OUR UNION, AND WILLING TO ACT AS AGENTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE SALE OF ONLY UNION-MADE GOODS; THEREFORE,

"Resolved, That this convention gives be instructed to put forth special efforts to promote the organization of the repairers," etc.

2nd: "Whereas, the National Civic Federation Committee appointed to promote peace in the industrial world and to substitute arbitration for strikes and lockouts, has performed good service which should meet with the approbation of all true union men; therefore,

"Resolved, That this convention gives its endorsement to the efforts of the National Civic Federation, and hereby instructs our Executive Board to pay whatever the pro-rata of expenses levied upon this organization may amount to." (With the exception of the paying clause, the resolution was adopted.) Mr. Skeffington certainly showed himself an open and outspoken representative of capitalists; the "new locals" organized by him could have received no different ideas from those held by Mr. Skeffington, and by the work of the convention it was shown that the whole organization, practically, agrees with Mr. Tobin, if he wants to hold his job and draw his \$2,000 salary, must, as he did in his report to the convention, prostitute himself and become openly a beggar for alms; he must be willing to throw away all manhood, all right to demand justice for his class and himself, and, instead, he must be willing to accept mere charity at the hands of those that represent the exploiter in the Senate and in Congress, and its telegram to the convention unconditionally stamps the Socialist Party as endorsing such acts and such principles as a "platform" identical to its "interests."

Even in the former cry of the real pure and simple unionists, that the union label stood for "fair paid labor," and for "fair conditions" of the man that did the work, is now an illusion, because the Boot and Shoe Workers will now, as it did in the past half year or so, grant the union label to every shop that will consent to allowing Mr. Tobin and Co. to plunder, out of the men working in the shop, twenty-five cents a week.

And this label will be granted in return for the 25 cents per week graft, in spite of the fact that the men employed in the shop may be the worst treated, and the most underpaid workers on the face of the globe. And such fraud, too, the "Socialist Party" endorses unconditionally as its interests. In the face of this, it is evident that the interest of the capitalist class are absolutely the only interests that the Socialist Party endorses.

But then, that, too, will be called a lie, when convenience demands that it be repudiated, but, to make sure that the Socialist Party will have to declare the telegram a forgery if it wishes to remove the suspicion now existing against it, we will take good care that the reproduction of the telegram given us by the secretary of the B. & S. W. U., will not become lost.

But even this is not all. The platform of the Socialist Party, being identical with the interests and the platform of the B. & S. W. U., must, too, be opposed to "state ownership and control of all dispensaries of medicine" etc., and that party, after true capitalist style, must be looking, too, for more profitable investment for the proceeds from the dues paid by the members thereof.

The request for power to be granted to capitalist arbitration boards, like the

anti-trust and the interstate commerce acts, aimed, undoubtedly at the binding of the working class' hands and feet. But, of course, our capitalist class is acute enough to try to gain its points along the line of least resistance; this line undoubtedly lies in hypocritical misrepresentation, so long as such misrepresentation accomplishes the purpose. This line has been followed by the "Socialist Party" and never have they tried to advance actual solidarity in the economic organization of the workmen, as is again shown by their indirect endorsement of the defeat of the out-of-work relief.

Of course, it may be said that the Kangaroo's national secretary could not know all that would transpire at the convention of the B. & S. W. U.; true as that may be, it nevertheless does not change the fact that an endorsement of unknown action is a deed to be expected from nobody but lunatics or ignorant children.

M. MEYER.

THE WOOLEN STRIKE.

The Trust Has But Few Cards Left to Play.

Providence, R. I., June 29.—Public interest in the woolen strike, which was temporarily diverted by the car strike, is being directed again to the weavers. The action of the woolen trust in charging conspiracy and summoning every independent operator to appear here as a witness in turning public opinion against the trust.

Finding that blanket injunctions have not broken the strike, the conspiracy charge is about the last card left.

On Friday night the strikers held an open air meeting on the square at Olneyville. Over 1,500 persons present. The speakers gave the audience straight Socialism and Alliance economics. And it went too. The hearty applause showed that. The supply of "What Means This Strike," an S. L. P. pamphlet, was sold out, and fifty more could have been disposed of.

The weavers, under S. T. & L. A. discipline, are acting as a unit, and the slogan is "No surrender." No strike was ever better conducted, and are after being out for months the men are as determined as ever, while the trust becomes more helpless every day. The loss of business is alarming the stockholders, and as Africa was the graveyard of the reputation of many British generals, so this strike is likely to prove to some trust officers.

Bryan's attempt to stave in Grover Cleveland's political cranium shows that Bryan does not know his man. In politics Cleveland has always been a hippopotamus in his finer feelings, and a mad elephant in his mercy towards those that stood in his way. He had the craft, too, of the larger animals and the ponderous stride of his eloquence, and deliberation with which he voiced even the particulars, led many persons to look upon him as a great thinker, and a wonderfully serious man. He was a man of some intellect and a great deal of persistence. He cared no more for the craft of William Jennings Bryan than he did for the just criticisms that were aimed at him when he was in the White House. He made his million dollars and retired to his congenial pastime of hunting and fishing.

Congress, it is announced, will adjourn on the Fourth of July. Why deprecate the day in such a manner?

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

A REVIEW OF MODERN CAPITALIST CONDITIONS AND TENDENCIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Except in times of crisis there is no subject, perhaps, in which most of the people working for wages manifest so little interest as the "General Economic Situation." Even concerning the actual conditions and prospects in their respective trades they are, as a rule, ill-informed if informed at all, and know but little of the underlying causes which affect their special "labor market."

There is, of course, a reason for this, as there is for everything. And it obviously lies in the wage system itself. So long as the victims of that system do not see their way out of it; so long as they accept it as a finality, they must naturally care little for causes over which they have no control, however much they may care for the consequent effects upon their own individual beings. Against these effects they may "protest" and occasionally rebel when beyond endurance; all to no purpose, since their helplessness increases with the growing power of the very causes that they care not to know and cannot therefore remove.

To such as are still in that state of blissful ignorance the only "economic" question is the "practical" one, whether they, individually, will have "work" to-morrow; and the only reply worth their musing in the brief one, "Yes," or "No." In the political season comes the capitalist mouthpiece and somewhat extends their "vision" beyond the "practical" to-morrow; shows them the Democratic or Republican hell into which they must fall, and inversely the Republican or Democratic paradise into which they will rise, according to the vote they may cast on election day. Upon matters of such pure fancy they naturally divide; they vote according to the vision that has most impressed itself upon their disturbed senses, forget all about it and remain anyhow in the practical hell of wage slavery.

Not so, however, with the smaller but steadily growing body of wage-workers, who, thoroughly "class-conscious," do not accept as a finality that mental helplessness of their class, upon which alone depends the duration of its economic impotence. They WILL have light; they want the facts, even so repelling to the untrained comprehension by the abstract nature of their arithmetic expression; for they understand that every economic fact has a meaning in the development of that capitalist inferno in which they must live and suffer until their blind fellows can be made to see. And they know, moreover, that upon themselves alone, as pioneers of emancipation, now devolves this hard work, this difficult task of eye-opening and mind-stirring.

Realizing as they do the inevitableness of the class struggle in any society divided into privileged and dependent classes; perceiving clearly that the "natural relations" under capitalism constitute a permanent and irrepressible state of warfare between the possessors and the dispossessed, they understand also that to warfare the first rule is to be well informed on the positions and movements of the enemy, not only on the battle field, but in the whole course of its operations. To supply them with this information is one of the chief functions of THE PEOPLE. A large space is therefore given daily in its columns to the recording of occurrences in the capitalist world. This may usefully be supplemented from time to time by a general view of the "Economic Situation," enabling the reader to measure the distances covered, to observe the direction of the movement, to conceive the magnitude of the forces in motion, and to form an intelligent opinion of possibilities and probabilities for a future more distant than he could otherwise venture to explore.

Let it be stated, at the outset, that from the capitalist viewpoint the present prosperity is unexampled, the business sky practically cloudless and the speculative prospect brighter even than the rest present.

But in that masterly picture of capitalist happiness must be noted also the neutral tints and dark shadows in the background, which, by the rules of chiro-scuro admirably set off its bright colors. According to the highest authorities in "business economics" the working class should fully appreciate its present conditions and enjoy them to the possible utmost. At no time in the future can it expect to be better employed or better paid. As to the middle class, it stands fairly on its puny legs, owing to the rise of prices, a good portion of which is allowed to fall in its narrow pockets; hence fewer failures than had been recorded for a long time.

Having summed up to begin with, we may pass to details.

Calculated at its value on the last market—that is, at the prices paid for the various commodities by those who consume or use them—the total annual production of the United States is now well above the apparently enormous sum of twenty billions of dollars (\$20,000,000,000). Of this vast amount of wealth the wage workers, who produced about nine-tenths of it, received less than one-fifth. If proper deduction be made of the sum they must pay back, as rent, to the capitalist class for the two feet square which each of them occupies on its planet. Another quarter may be set down as the share of the farming and commercial middle-classes; leaving one-half—or less than one-half—millions—in the

numerically small but financially great plutocracy. To be sure, a billion dollars a year is a pretty round income, although were it divided equally between the 200,000 individuals who, either by their wealth or by their functions as representatives of capitalism in its highest form, are entitled to rank among the plutocrats, it would give each of them \$50,000 only to live upon and save for the rainy day. But leaving aside the per capita nonsense the question arises, "What becomes of that decuple billion?"

The capacity of the average plutocrat to waste wealth is an admitted fact. That it is greater than his ability to "save," is demonstrated statistically by his own census agents. In the ten fiscal years ending on the 30th of June, 1900, the total accumulation of wealth in the United States was at the annual rate of 3,000 millions, whereas the annual waste of the plutocracy alone was double that sum. Nevertheless, the time had already come in 1900 when this class could no longer waste enough to meet the growing production. During the five years' crisis that followed the crash of 1893, its investors and engineers had immensely increased the productive power of its machinery, while its bankers had steadily advanced the concentration of its industries. The cost of labor had fallen accordingly and the purchasing power of the working class had proportionately decreased, thereby increasing the available surplus. But it was then found that in several branches of manufacture America was able to compete with the most advanced nations on their own markets. Exports of this kind increased "enormously," and so did the "balance of trade" in favor of the United States; so that not only the surplus of American merchandise, but the surplus of American dollars found an outlet abroad. Wall Street, long indebted to foreign investors, found itself loaning money to England for the subjection of South Africa, to Switzerland for the purchase of her railroads from the great companies that had become a danger to the little middle class republic, to German cities for municipal improvements, etc. At the same time the result of the war with Spain was opening new vistas to our plutocracy in the Antilles, in the Philippines, in China.

The dream of universal empire took possession of the plutocratic brain. The American Plutus gave his intellectuals "carte blanche" to carry it out and went his way to Danae, raining gold in her lap. As everything "economic" was on a new level, so was his wasteful expenditure. But the profits were enormous and his intellectuals, not to speak of his wage slaves, wrought out prodigies. Morgan—the great Morgan, greater by far than Cagliostro—struck with his wand the scattered limbs of the steel industry, and lo! behold a mighty giant of one billion power. This was only the beginning.

Observe that miracle workers of the Morgan type do not use their wand recklessly. Moses-like, they don't strike a rock from which no water is likely to flow. Our man fully realized that before undertaking in earnest the invasion of the European markets the American industries must undergo a process of financial consolidation and productive development which will require a number of years to accomplish its object. We doubt, in fact, that he ever contemplated the possibility of such an international competition as the invasion in question would necessarily involve. We would rather believe that, fully conscious of the international solidarity of finance, his aim is simply to bring about an international consolidation. In this opinion—which we always entertained, because it is the only one that is justified by the ascertained laws of capitalist evolution—we are confirmed by all his known schemes and acts since the trustification of the steel industry. Nothing indeed can be more significant in this respect than his marked success in the extraordinary enterprise of uniting under the same financial flag maritime companies of the English, German, Dutch and American nationalities.

Of course, the old precept of international politics, that in order to have peace one must prepare for war, applies under capitalism with still greater force than it did under feudalism. The Morgan school never lost sight of it. With all the owners of government at its command, it keeps up a high tariff wall to "protect" its domestic markets, demands a subsidy for its commercial marine, and "patriotically" insists upon the building up of a formidable navy. At the same time its activity in the industrial field is intense and ceaseless. On the surface little else appears of it than the combination and trustification of those powerful agencies of production and transportation which have already reached the point where their consolidation is not only possible but necessary. And this, by the way, requires a comparatively insignificant outlay. But under the surface its unperceived action is infinitely greater. There—seemingly independent of its control, and assuming a temporary form of division which is dishonestly or stupidly heralded by its journalistic mouthpieces as an obvious symptom of competition revival—actually takes place the further industrial expansion of the United States, the further development of its natural resources, the opening of new fields above and below ground, and the closer weaving of our vast network of communication and transportation over large areas or in populous districts heretofore insufficiently provided. And there, of course, flows the bulk of the "savings" of that idle plutocracy that swears by Morgan and whose multiple agents in this work of infinite variety, in this creative work which must supplement the

trustification already effected and precede further consolidation, are simply, of necessity, the direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious, instruments of the indissolubly Morganized plutocratic interests. This is important; its perfect comprehension is essential to a clear view of the present economic situation. Let us illustrate it with a few figures.

From the carefully prepared compilations of the "Journal of Commerce" it appears that, from 1890 to 1901, both years inclusive, the capitalizations of consolidated corporations aggregated 6,474 millions of dollars. Yet, "the process of amalgamating these pre-existing corporations, the amount of bona fide new capital thrown into the mergements did not exceed 300 millions." In other words their aggregate means of carrying on their operations including plants, stocks, cash on hand, etc.—were already such before their amalgamation, that they did not require an addition of more than 300 millions to their capital in order to reach the highest possible degree of industrial development and commercial power contemplated by the amalgamators. Observe that the amount of "water" in the capitalization is not here to be considered at all. The essential point, the only point of interest in the present calculation, is that in the twelve years in question, trustification absorbed only 300 millions from the "savings" of the plutocracy. That is, to be sure, a very small sum as compared with the investments in other enterprises, many of which, however—such as railroads—are actual trusts, or monopolies, from their very foundation. Its comparative insignificance cannot be exactly stated for the period covered by the "Journal of Commerce," because the census returns of 1900 are not yet available, and will anyhow be incomplete for this purpose. But an idea of it may be formed from further data supplied by the same capitalist organ. Taking together the year 1901 and the first five months of 1902, the new companies formed with a capital of one million and upwards in the four States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maine, aggregated a sum of nearly 2,000 millions. Observe that this figure includes only one of the New England States, none of the Western, Southern and Pacific States, and excludes also Pennsylvania.

From the above facts and comments the reader may already conceive the nature and intensity of the momentum imparted to American capitalism by the new conditions of its technical, financial and administrative machinery, naturally supplemented by the cheapening of its labor. It goes without saying that all the new enterprises are started on this new plane, and need not sacrifice any portion of their means by casting into the melting pot or sending to the junk shops any portion of costly machinery, valuable a few years ago, now antiquated and worthless. The result is a prodigious activity in the steel works and machine shops, without, however, a corresponding increase of labor employment in their fundamental branches of industry, when not only old machinery but skilled labor was first discarded. So great is the domestic demand for their products, that, far from invading the foreign markets, the steel magnates of America are now inviting to their hospitable shores the foreign pig iron and deploring, no doubt, the lack of elasticity in the customs tariff. (Of the "declining exports" bugaboo we shall have occasion to speak later on.) According to the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 20, "the steel rail business that has been placed for 1903 delivery transcends all previous records. The United States Steel Corporation alone has booked orders for between 500,000 and 600,000 tons. . . . Its Illinois mills are practically sold out for 1903. This is an extraordinary condition of things. . . . The demand for railroad equipment was never before so heavy as it is today. Similar reports, still more significant in certain respects, come from such typical works in electrical machinery as the Westinghouse of Pittsburgh and the Edison of Schenectady. Manifestly American capitalism will soon be well enough prepared for war to impose peace on its own Morganic terms.

Then war to the workmen of two continents! Yes, who knows? There are times in the life of nations—times of stupendous crises—when Human Progress, provoked beyond endurance, suddenly takes a long step that shakes the earth. Mighty despots then crumble into dust under the weight of their own infamy.

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THE FUTURE 18th MARCH.

The bourgeoisie has and can only have national celebrations. Socialism is the only organization—excepting Christianity—which holds international celebrations—those of the First of May and the Eighteenth of March. Socialists of both hemispheres celebrate the 18th of March, because for the first time in history the working class, allied with bourgeois revolutionists, captured political power, and because the Commune is the augury of future victory.

The bourgeoisie of Europe and America, who—because they are now reaping the profits of this war of extermination—have applauded the massacres of bloody week, recognizing that the revolution of the 18th of March had threatened their privileges. Thiers and the bourgeoisie of Versailles showed then how to drown in blood the claims of the workers. For a long time the capitalists believed that with the Commune had closed for all time the history of Socialism. The defeat of the Commune—like that of Spartacus of old—seemed to prove the impossibility of the successful revolt of the slaves of capital. How could a working-class revolution be believed in after the experiences of the 18th of March? The Commune had possession of Paris, of the Bank of France, of the record of the public debt, munitions of war, and a heroic army, and it had for an adversary, a government dishonored by the capitulation of Paris, and yet it was conquered without the capitalist order or public credit being greatly disturbed. Let us then carry on our thefts in peace, said the capitalist, and rely on the police and the army to checkmate Socialism. It is indeed true that the Commune had the means of combat, that it would be perhaps difficult to get together again. But the insurrection of the 18th March was not and could not be a social revolution. It was an explosion of the patriotic sentiment, which at that time was incarnate in the revolutionary proletariat. The victory of Bismarck over France opened a new era of revolution for France and Europe. It is to the great honor of the men who threw themselves into the movement and have imbued it with a Socialist character. The hour of a Socialist Revolution had not struck on the 18th March, 1871.

The Socialist Party did not exist in Europe. The International had scarcely begun its work and its Parisian representatives were reactionaries. It was composed of disciples of Proudhon and Mutualists who in the International Congress constituted themselves defenders of the eternal principles of private property. One could count there hardly any communists such as Varlin and Malou. The working class of France was too much absorbed by the political fight against the Empire to interest itself about Socialism. It had forgotten that it had sacrificed its own interests in order to devote itself to those of the Republican bourgeoisie; it had no working class leaders; it was proud of placing itself behind the bourgeoisie leaders.

The working class did not count as a political force. When were seen at the head of the Revolution of the 18th of March, workmen such as Varlin, Malou, Arvial, Franckel, just as much unknown as the revolutionary Socialists Fridon and Vaillant, the country which had been disconcerted by the turn the movement was taking, was quite stupefied. Paris up to that time in revolt had made a revolution for France, but the 18th March announced itself at first a Communist Revolution, seeking only, demanded only, the autonomy of Paris.

Moreover, the working class of Paris and of the Departments was not ready for a social revolution, and a social revolution does not result from one day of battle. The revolutions of 1830, 1848, and of 1878, were only Parliamentary crises more or less dramatic, the political power remaining always in the hands of the bourgeoisie class, whilst that of 1789, which was a real social revolution, was prepared by a half century of ardent propaganda. To arrest as hostages, Robespierre and the capitalists instead of an archbishop and some cures and monks, where would have been found the millions to buy things, Versailles, the Deputies and the Ferevals, to burn the great Book of the public debt, this Bible of the bourgeoisie which would have ruined public credit, did not and could not enter into the minds of any of the leaders of the Commune or of the masses.

But the situation is far different to-day. All is ready for the triumph of the future 18th March that political and economic forces are preparing to burst forth under another form. History never repeats itself exactly. Who, in 1870, could foresee what was going to happen when the Empire declared war? The Bourgeois Republicans were in consternation, they believed firmly in the victory of the Bonapartist troops and they knew it would be followed by the transport en masse of the republicans, the lists of proscription were found in the prefecture on the 4th September, and yet, some months after the Empire was overthrown and the Commune proclaimed. The future holds in reserve other revolutions, and for twenty-five years an intense Socialist propaganda is arousing the country, making revolutionary leaders and preparing the nation for the most extreme socialist measures. There exist in the cities and in the country Socialist bodies which without the word of Communes from Paris will make the Revolution in the towns and villages, as the peasants of 1789, who, outstripping the revolutionary bourgeois of Paris, commenced the real revolution against the Nobility by burning the castles and the feudal lease papers.

The workers of the railways, of the factories, of the foundries, and the tillers of the farms will chase the capitalists and their valets, will declare national property their lands and their shops, and will demand from the revolutionary government the rates and the conditions of these great instruments of production which will be the property of all. Since the 18th March, 1871, capitalist production marches with giant steps; it created the mould in which will flow the future communistic society; it makes the men who will direct and carry out the work of the Socialist society.

All are ready, the men and the means for a social revolution. We will celebrate soon a triumph 18th March. PAUL LAFARGUE.

NEW COAL BARON.

Powderly the Figurehead of "Co-operative" Company.

They have an imposing charter on the wall of the office of the "Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company," or, as it is known in other words: "The People's Co-operative Coal Company."

The presiding genius of the outfit is Terry Powderly, condemned labor scate, political grafter, and all round sponger on the working class. From the time he was in the K. of L., and was elected Mayor of Scranton on the strength of it, he has had a strong inclination to get into the operating business. The good things that came when he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration—from him off for a while. But he now needs the money, so he is a full sized coal baron, that is as far as charters go.

They can show you many imposing maps and charts in the office, but the name of the great fakir overshadows all. This is from a prospectus they are getting out by the thousand:

The present situation has conclusively demonstrated the immediate and urgent need of a greater hard coal production. The smoke-laden condition of New York City, so soon after the commencement of the strike, certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed the supply.

THIS COMPANY OWNS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES located in the heart of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. In Schuylkill County, near Pottsville, immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley coal land. IT HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are OVER 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY. The entire issue of stock could have been underwritten or the property sold at a high figure, but it is the object of MR. T. V. POWDERLY, the well-known labor leader and United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, to present to the public for the first time in history an Anthracite Coal Company that is strictly A PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, in which the people themselves would at least have an opportunity to share in the VAST PROFITS now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust.

THESE PROFITS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN \$80,000,000.00 LAST YEAR. The head of one of the largest financial syndicates in New York states that THIS COMPANY OWNS THE RICHEST UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD in the entire state of Pennsylvania. The coal is there and nothing remains but to mine and ship it. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crosses the property.

One of the largest wholesale coal dealers has contracted for the purchase of the production at current prices. The railroads of the State of Pennsylvania forfeit their charters by failure to transport coal that is already contracted for.

To give some idea of what an exceptional investment is offered, we call the attention of the public to the fact that the large coal companies, all of which have to lease their land and the minerals thereon, and in consequence PAY royalties of from 40 to 60 cents per ton to the landowners, make a NET PROFIT of \$1.00 PER TON, so that this Company with no royalties to pay EARNs at least \$1.40 per ton net. The operation of a breaker with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, working 300 days, means a total shipment of 450,000 TONS A YEAR, which figuring at a profit of only \$1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 45 PER CENT. ANNUALLY on the capital stock of the Company. Working but 200 days at full capacity enables the Company TO DIVIDE among its stockholders at 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. All profits are to be divided quarterly.

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Powderly wrote that himself. No other person is capable of it. Those who have ever heard him deliver a "labor" speech will recognize the Powderly ring in it. There is the Colonel Seller's attitude, and the Colonel Seller's assurance. And between Sellers and Powderly, Sellers comes more near fact, but he cannot touch the other in imagination.

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THE TENEMENT DOCTOR.

A DAY WITH ONE OF THE SUMMER CORPS.

Scarcely One-fifth of Those Born in the Slums Survive—The Work of the Doctors' Hampered by the Inability of the Parents to Purchase Food and Medicine.

The Board of Health maintains a summer corps of physicians for duty in the tenement districts.

Five of the doctors are women whose duty is to attend to the ailing children. A reporter accompanied one of these doctors on her rounds one day last week.

"The scourge of the tenement houses is summer complaint," said the doctor. "It sweeps through the tenement region every summer like a devouring pestilence, and the poor little babies die off like spatters before it. It is to prevent this awful waste of human life, if possible, that the summer corps is appointed."

Her words received speedy illustration in the first floor, back, where a tenement house mother sat with a sick little boy in her arms.

"I've lost five boys before him, doctor, dear. Sure I'd like to raise him," she said, anxiously, but rather hopelessly.

"Half this awful infant mortality comes from the atrocious things they have to give their babies to eat. Come along onto the roof. We might as well go down stairs as up."

They made their way to the roof, where the "doctor lady" explained this little method of easing her work. As she goes from one house to another in the block she climbs to the top of the first house, then crosses the roof and works down the next house, and so one to the end of the block.

"They all have the same tale to tell," she said. "Three, four, five, six, seven children lost is the rule in tenement house families. The swarms of children that you see in the tenement regions are scarcely one-fifth of those that are born. There are four or five chances to one against the life of every baby born in the slums. And most of them go during the second summer. That second summer stalks like the shadow of death through the tenements. If the baby passes this trying time it generally has a constitution of iron and the stomach of an ostrich."

"Of course, you know we treat only the families that are unable to pay a doctor. They are very poor, just this side of charity, most of them. The majority of the women do as well as they can, I believe. They have nothing to do with, no conveniences, no facilities. They buy the cheapest food, they have no advantages or opportunities, and not an extra cent to spend. In that first house, for instance, there are five children and the parents—seven of them—and the man earns \$8 a week. The house was dirty, as you probably made a note of. There are things heaped about in corners in a way that was not very tidy. But what do you think you would do with five children and a sick baby on \$8 a week?"

"On the way down stairs, in the next house, the doctor called to see another sick boy. This youngster had prospered under the ministrations of the 'doctor lady.' He was sitting up in his high chair, and when the doctor applied her stethoscope he endeavored, with a twinkle in his eye, to gather in the tubes with his two small hands. His hands being held, the doctor satisfied herself as to the conditions inside his little chest, and proclaimed cheerfully that he would be quite himself in a day or two more.

"And now will you look at Nellie, please, doctor?" said the mother.

Nellie lay on a home made couch, apparently in a half stupid condition. After an examination the doctor pronounced her in danger of pneumonia.

"I was afraid of it," said the mother, anxiously. "I knew she had a cold, and I've been giving her kerosene."

The doctor gave directions and re-

scriptions, and said that she would be able to tell the next morning whether the child should go to the hospital or not.

"You don't look very well yourself, Mrs. Blank," she said to the mother in passing.

"I had no sleep for a week with Jonny, and last night Nellie began," said the mother, patiently. "I'm that dead for sleep that I'm like a drunken person walking around. But if only I wasn't worrying so for fear it is her fits coming back, I wouldn't mind."

"Well, you know, Mrs. Blank," said the doctor, "that I told you there was no chance to cure Nellie unless she could be sent to an institution where epileptics are treated."

"I know," said the poor mother, "but my man won't leave her be put away. She'll be seven now soon, doctor, and I'm hoping for the fits to leave her then."

"Poor thing!" said the doctor, in the hall. "She does as well as she knows how. But kerosene! It's a wonder she hasn't killed the child. And the epilepsy to leave her when she's seven years old! That's a sample of the queer superstitions you run across. And we can't say a word. If we combat these cherished illusions, they don't like it, and simply won't have us in the house; and so we may lose the chances of saving some poor little shaver."

The next call discovered the sickest child, a curly haired little girl.

"Where is her medicine?" demanded the doctor, as she felt the fluttering pulse.

"Why, I haven't been able to get the medicine, doctor," replied the woman. "What usually happens when they can't get the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"Once I told a woman that if she did not get certain medicine her child would certainly die. She replied that she was very poor. The next morning when I reached the house there was a crape on the door, and inside a little white coffin stood on a bier, and the room was full of flowers and candles. The child had been insured for \$25. They drew the money immediately on its death, and spent every cent on the funeral. There was not 25 cents to keep it alive, but there was \$25 to put it underground. The funeral is the chief social function of the tenement, and not to make a suitable display at this time is to lose caste."

One of the most pathetic cases was encountered on the fourth floor of a stuffy tenement. In a small cradle almost too weak to breathe, lay a weakened, white little scrap of a baby boy. Flies were crawling distressingly in and out of the mouth of the wan and suffering mite of humanity. The doctor applied her stethoscope to the bony little chest and felt the pulse in the clammy wrist. The doctor wrote a prescription, gave some orders and went away. The poor mother held the scrap of paper in her hand and gazed vaguely at the departing visitors.

The reporter could not see but little benefit to the poor from the well intentioned efforts of the "lady doctor." Nothing but the overthrow of the system that produces the tenement will do that.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,167
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

Truth, in design, as in morals, is primarily a matter of right relations rather than of bald and isolated facts.

GUY KIRKHAM.

THE STEEL TRUST'S WAGE INCREASE.

The announcement of the Steel Trust that it will raise the wages of 100,000 of its employes ten per cent is like the gifts of the Greeks—to be taken with caution. No doubt the raise will be made and the pay roll will be increased \$4,000,000 yearly, if the Steel Trust's officials are to be believed; but that is not all that there is to the matter.

Experience has shown that in the steel and iron industry wages are rarely advanced unless production is also advanced; the latter to a greater degree than the former. Under the stimulus of the increased wages paid new records are made in output, records that show that the tonnage of iron and steel produced is increased from month to month. Side by side with this increase of output there goes also an increased death rate. Mill accidents and fatalities increase. Hospitals are endowed and sick and death benefit schemes are promoted by the steel corporations.

The representatives of foreign consulates are continually presenting claims of the heirs of the killed, and prosecuting those of the injured, men of alien birth. Experience has shown that increased wages are also given when there is an increased agitation among the iron and steel workers that is actually likely to prove unbeneficial to capitalist interests. For some time past the furnace men have been demanding a reduction of hours from 12 to 8 a day. They partly base this demand upon the fact that the eight-hour day is the one in vogue in England, this country's greatest iron and steel competitor. It is more than co-incidental that the men most benefited by the increase are the furnace men. It is cheaper to advance wages ten per cent and then make it up by increased production, than it is to reduce the working hours 33 1/3 per cent.

The capitalist class is not a philanthropic class. When it gives a ten per cent increase it expects and generally gets a little more in return.

This is shown in general in the greater cost of living as compared with the relatively low increase of wages in the past five years.

Beware, therefore, not only of the gifts of the Greeks, but also of those of the capitalists.

ANOTHER FALLACY EXPLODED.

The strikes of the various employes of the Chicago packers throws a powerful searchlight upon an old and hoary capitalist teaching, to the effect that the prosperity of the employe is always measured by that of his employer. Surely, no one will deny that the Chicago packers, especially those interested in the Billion Dollar Beef Trust, have not had a prosperous time! Dun's index number of prices of commodities shows that between July, 1897, and April 1, 1902, the price of meat increased 30.18 per cent. It is not known how much the wages of the employes of the packing houses increased during the same time. The lack of figures on that point, when taken together with the present strikes, would indicate that no increase had been granted. In fact, the continual introduction of women workers in the stock yards leads one to believe that wages instead of going up have gone down, for such is generally the case when women take the place of men.

The announcement that these strikes are but the beginning of serious industrial disturbances in the packing industry, and that a gigantic struggle between the packers and the labor organizations is imminent, does not help the beautiful teachings of capitalism any. If capitalism is so foolish as to teach ideas that are not substantiated by facts and then

twits those who do, as demagogues and falsifiers, the blame is on capitalism. It should take care to make statement and fact conform.

IDIOTIC YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The idiotic yellow Journal takes credit to itself for having driven the beef trust to the wall, causing it to form a billion dollar corporation, thus making it, in law, what it was in fact! This, undoubtedly, is another "victory" for yellow journalism!

How great a victory this is will be appreciated by the retail butchers, who have proceeded against the Beef Trust on the ground that it is an "illegal combination acting in restraint of trade." When the corporation that succeeds the Beef Trust tightens the rope of high prices around their necks and swings them from the scaffold of legal monopoly, the poor fellows, as they dangle in the air, will wonder, with their last few gasps of breath, where that great "victory" comes in?

When the workman goes to buy meat and finds that its price is gradually getting higher, while the pleasure of denouncing the Beef Trust as an "outrageous and illegal monopoly, organized for the purpose of thriving on starvation," has been taken from him through its legal incorporation, he, too, will then wonder where that great "victory" comes in?

Again, when, through "the economies effected by consolidation," the workmen, now employed by the various separate concerns forming the combine, find themselves without jobs and with reduced wages, they, too, will then wonder where that great "victory" comes in? Finally, they will conclude, let us hope, that there is no "victory" coming for them. That if there has been any victory it belongs to the idiotic yellow Journal, who, with the cunning often characteristic of the mentally deficient, has used its dupes to forward its own interests. The "victory" is the increased circulation which the yellow Journal builds up by such fraudulent means.

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS COMBINE.

The helplessness of the middle class in its fight against concentrated capital, or "the trust," is well illustrated in the formation of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. This is a \$750,000 corporation of retail butchers that is organized to fight the western packers. It is said that if the company proves "a successful venture it will put an end to the Beef Trust, so far as the vicinity of New York is concerned." Think of \$750,000 putting an end to one billion dollars! Think of these retailers with just enough capital to build an abattoir, controlling the cattle market, the transportation lines, interstate commerce law, and the numerous other trust adjuncts and putting the Beef Trust "down and out." It is to laugh!

But this is not all. The stock of the Dressed Meat Co. will be sold, with due precautions, in the open market. Already the retailers are haunted by the fact that the Trust may thus be able to buy them out. A \$750,000 corporation, after a severe struggle with a powerful billion dollar trust, in which its ability to withstand competition is demonstrated to be nil and in which its stock is consequently greatly depreciated, is generally inclined to sell stock to its conquering rival, at much, very much, below par.

Finally, we see these retailers driven into combination: the very thing against which they protested and rebelled. They are meeting concentration with concentration. And yet, the poor stupid middle class cannot read its own economic doom!

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TRUSTS.

The Democrats have declared that the remedy for trusts is the placing of trust-made products on the free list. There is nothing new about this remedy. It is the old free-trade policy adapted to new conditions. And, as such, it is based upon the old free-trade theory that in the country where there is competition from abroad there can be no trusts or monopolies. This is fallacious. England is a free-trade country, and yet it is not without trusts and monopolies. The competition which the free entry of products develops in England, far from destroying concentration, is hastening it. Especially is this true since the competitive triumph of the so-called American commercial invasion in Great Britain. Since that invasion, consolidation, on the American plan, has been frequent and is occurring from day to day. The old, loose form of amalgamation and combination, which preserved each concern distinct and intact, is being given up. Morgan and his financial methods have been adopted and applied, as the formation of the Ship Trust and its rival shows. The tariff policy of Great Britain is changing in favor of the Empire and its colonies. Competition is giving place to concentration, industrially and politically, and it is likely to do more so as time advances.

Concentration and trusts are but beginning to develop. They are growing

all over the world and have become necessary to capitalist existence. An international competition without them is a capitalist impossibility; so that were free-trade to prevail, trusts would be necessary to capitalist success. Thus, the tendencies toward concentration and trusts, observable under free-trade conditions, and the impossibilities of international competition without trusts, even under free-trade, make the Democratic remedy no remedy at all. There is but one remedy for the trust: Make it social property.

A DOUBLED-EDGED ARGUMENT.

The two old parties of capitalism are bound to thrust dead issues upon the members of the working class in order to keep them divided at the ballot box. The Republican State Conventions of Indiana and Ohio have renewed their allegiance to protection. They have depicted the "prosperity" attending its enforcement, and prophesied the dreadful times that would follow its repeal. They have declared protection to be in the interests of the "wage-workers," or the working class, and believe themselves entitled, accordingly, to their votes. The attitude of the Republicans will, no doubt, cause the Democrats to declare in favor of tariff reform or free trade.

There are, in fact, already many symptoms that that course will be pursued. The Democratic press have inveighed against the beef and other trusts and demanded a repeal of the tariff on their products. The Democratic arguments in Congress on the Ship Subsidy Bill are bursting with free trade material. One of these arguments, delivered by Latimer, of South Carolina, is, to use the slang of the street, a "beaut," for, like a double-edged sword, it cuts both ways and rips up protection and free trade fallacy alike. The argument is directed against the "cheap foreign labor" bugaboo, and is as follows:

"Mr. Mulhall, the famous statistician, gives us in one of his recent books the gross earnings per capita of labor, and he shows that in England they are twenty per cent. less than in the United States, although about 33 per cent. greater there than in some European countries. . . . The total average value of a year's production in the United States is about \$6,008 to each laborer as against \$4,106.70 in Great Britain and \$2,946 in Germany. The differences between the wages paid and the production of the average laborer in the United States is about \$1,535.76 as against \$588.06 in Great Britain and \$388.80 in Germany. It will thus be seen that while the American laborer receives higher wages than the laborer of foreign countries, the output from his labor more than doubles that of the English and trebles that of the German laborer." Thus, we are told, "well paid labor is the cheapest in the end."

This being the fact, the question naturally arises, "How will Free Trade or the importation of foreign-made goods, that cannot compete in cheapness with American-made goods, relieve the American working class from the domination that it implies? Or let us put the question this way: "Since American labor produces twice as much as English, and three times as much as German labor, are not the protectionists hoodwinking the working class with their foreign competition scare?" Again, we might frame another question this wise: "In view of the facts regarding American and European wages and production, are not the 'American working people fools to be gulled by the dead issues of Protection and Free Trade?'"

Workmen! the only issue is to get that "difference between the wages and the production of the average laborer," whether American or European. In other words the only issue is the issue of Capitalism vs. Socialism. There is none other.

Political and Economic.

Says "The Coast Seamen's Journal," under the heading "What's What!": "Even the dullest at a joke cannot fail to see the humor of the sardonic variety in the claim of the corporation lawyer to represent the corporation itself." True. And even the dullest at a joke cannot fail to see the humor of the sardonic variety in the claim of a capitalist legislator like Hanna to represent the working class, even when that claim is backed by W. Macarthur, Editor of "The Coast Seamen's Journal." That's what's really what.

"The Metal Polishers' Journal" says: "He who knows nothing is confident in everything." That accounts for the Journal's cock-sure tones.

The Republican, Democratic and Erratic press is hot on the trail of Oxnard, the successful Sugar Trust lobbyist. "The Times," which has run away from as many issues as any other paper, calls Oxnard the meanest man in America. Why? He exemplifies perfectly the Republican theory of exclusion, both as represented in its tariff policy and its system of finance. The Democrats, for the sake of the small traders and minor money skimmers, have advocated a sort of "liberal" Sabbath in these matters, or else the complete elimination of all bounds. The Republican policy won, and Oxnard is its chief protector. Though others be misled by sentiment, and be induced to give aid and comfort to Cuba, Oxnard, swearing by the McKinley Bill—

the basis on which is built the present administration—and the Dingley Bill—which has materially aided the administration—refuses to bate one jot of his pound of flesh, and will have every dollar that is coming to him from the particular system of capitalist government that he and his fellows have been able to institute. Roosevelt may rave and pound, and "The Times" may scold, but Mr. Oxnard is carrying out in all their glory and purity the principles of the G. O. P.

Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, is going to combat Socialism. He believes Christian principles must be applied to the settlement of social questions. The Bishop should first apply his principles to his own paper, "The Catholic Union and Times," which confounds Socialism with Anarchy and otherwise maligns and misrepresents Socialism. The application of principles, like charity, begins at home.

The "Sun" says: "Mr. Cleveland likewise has reason to remember the Hon. Richard Olney with grateful emotion. For it was Mr. Olney who suggested, or inspired, or managed for him the two most creditable performances of his two terms in the White House, namely, the spirited and effective assertion of Federal authority against riotous interference by lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States in the second city of this nation; and, secondly, the courageous notification to Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine was in force and would be enforced with respect to the Venezuelan controversy."

The thug of the newspaper world is evidently after blood again, even though "Big G" has declared that it is whiter than the driven snow. The resources of the enterprising newspaper are countless. All the papers which carry illustrations have gotten in all sorts of appropriate pictures, most of them from such publications as "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," etc., and were prepared to spring them on the public as Coronation pictures, taken by a viewless photography, or something of that sort. The King was stricken, but the pictures could not be allowed to grow cold, so we have been showered with them as pictures of the King in the various attitudes and in various suits of clothes. The only thing that was lost was the cable dispatches written by youths with foreheads as high and full as a Grenoble walnut. But these may go later as the story of a baseball game or of a race.

"The Journal" published yesterday in its 4 o'clock edition, gotten out at 10 in the morning, five pages on the illness of the King, and the pages were built as follows:—Heads, three quarters of a page; pictures, a page and a half; surmise 1 page; rebash of the news of the previous evening 1 page; the whole was put in elephantine type so as to take up space. It could easily have been placed in three columns, and would have been much easier read. The pictures were gems, and included a half page picture of the King being attended by his physicians. This, of course, was drawn from "accurate cable descriptions." Another half page was devoted to Buckingham Palace and still another to the Prince of Wales and family. Both of these have seen previous service.

A report from Germany states that the "socialist" Edward Bernstein advocates a general strike as a means of securing a system of direct election to the Prussian Diet. This report is the cause of much wonderment here. Class-conscious Socialists are asking themselves "has Bernstein some diabolical scheme up his sleeve? Is he going to conduct a strike such as Vandervelde conducted in Belgium, create a lot of rumpus, win nothing of advantage to the working class, and get considerable advertisement for himself, all of which will come in handy later on, should he conclude to inflict himself on this country as a lecturer? Or is he going to use the general strike to secure his reelection to the Reichstag, as Branting used the Swedish general strike to secure his reelection to the Ragsdige?"

The American Ice Company, which did not, or could not, furnish enough of its pecuniary product to keep the Van Wyck administration from decomposing, and thereby infecting the chances of Tammany seems to have passed its torrid day, and now to be plunged into rather cool weather, so far as earnings are concerned. It was decided Thursday to pass the dividend on the preferred stock, and those who are holding it can well place their hands on their heads and weep for the days that are no more. The Ice Trust was so thoroughly knocked out, despite the privileges granted to it, that there is reasonable excuse for doubting whether or not it will ever again be worth the good wishes and careful investigations of the Carrolls, the Van Wycks, and the Crokers of the future. But while the Ice Trust is melting, Croker does not seem to worry, or to find it necessary to leave the some one's "old ancestral estate on which he now does the country gent."

SCHWAB INSPECTING.

Chicago, June 29.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, accompanied by three vice-presidents and a score of department heads, spent a day at the end of last week in this city and Joliet, in the course of a tour of inspection to determine where it is best to place projected improvements estimated at more than \$10,000,000. The steel magnate was very much pleased with the South Chicago plant, and the inference has been drawn that a large part of the money will be placed there.

The proposed improvements which the steel corporation have under consideration will include a tube mill, and several additions to present plants. In the magnate's private car, Loretto, were charts and maps, which the party studied and discussed en route, in an effort to ascertain where to place these improvements to the best advantage. A map of Calumet River and a chart of the South Chicago plant were among the number. From Joliet the party went to Lorain, Ohio.

THE MINERS.

John Mitchell's statement in behalf of the striking miners is a masterly justification of the demand for an increase of wages. The facts and figures which it presents constitute an unanswerable argument of the correctness of the miners' position, when viewed from the present-day standpoint of "fair wages and fair conditions."

Mitchell's statement is also something more than a justification of the miners' demand: it is a condemnation of their pure and simple organization, as the facts and figures it contains show that that organization is a futile means of combatting the workings of capitalism, and that despite its "victories" and its great membership, sustained at a great cost and sacrifice, both of treasure and life, the condition of the miners grows worse and worse.

Mitchell makes six salient points in his statements that bear out this contention fully. First, he shows that the average earnings of the miners are but \$14.2 a day. This average is, in Mitchell's own words, "less than that of any other class of workmen in the United States," and is earned under "the most intolerable and inhumane conditions imaginable." Second, Mitchell shows that the ten per cent increase gained in 1900 was "paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance," while "according to reliable commercial agencies, the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs, from 30 to 40 per cent., so that the purchasing power of the miners is less now than before the strike of 1900."

Third, referring to the increased productive capacity of the miner, Mitchell shows that during the year 1901 the average tonnage of coal mined was raised from 2.16 tons to 2.36 tons per employe. "There was," states Mitchell, "a decided improvement in the productive capacity of the men after they had become strongly organized." Fourth, with the increased productive capacity of the miner there went, according to Mitchell, an increase in the price of coal, from \$1.48 to \$1.78 a ton. Fifth, Mitchell shows that the miners are defrauded; that they are compelled to mine "from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds to the ton," when 2,240 pounds are a legal ton. This is required by the operators to compensate them for impurities. Yet by these means the operators obtain marketable coal, while deducting from ten to fifteen per cent. from the miners' total earnings. Sixth, and final point, Mitchell shows that the average yearly fatalities in Pennsylvania have increased from 437 in the last decade to 484 in 1901.

Thus, we have from Mitchell's own pen a statement which shows that his organization has not advanced the miners' interests one iota; that, on the contrary, it has caused those interests to decline both absolutely and relatively.

The facts above show that the miners made no gain in 1900, but lost. First, the ten per cent. increase was "paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance." Second, after paying back the ten per cent. the miners increased their productive capacity about ten per cent., or, from 2.16 to 2.36 tons per miner per day. Having paid the ten per cent. back to suppress the powder grievance, the miners should have received another increase proportionate to the increased average tonnage, or about 20 per cent. in all. As it was, Mitchell's organization made the operators a present of ten per cent in wages. Considering that this present was made possible by an increased productivity in mining that was accompanied by an increased average yearly fatalities of 47 deaths—from 437 to 484—considering that during this period of increased productivity and fatality the miners were defrauded of much marketable coal, the question naturally arises "where are the unheralded benefits to the miners of Mitchell's organization? Thus one can see that Mitchell's organization is absolutely of no benefit to the miners. If one turns to consider the matter relatively, the case is even worse. Admitting that Mitchell's organization did secure a genuine increase and that there was no powder grievance to be bought off, no increased productivity, and no increased fatalities, there remains these facts: that, against the ten per cent. increase in wages there is an increase of 30 to 40 per cent in the cost of living; and an increase in the selling price of coal amounting to 40 cents per ton. Has this ten per cent. increase been proportionate to the increased cost of living? Has it been proportionate to the increased selling price of coal? Of course not! Who wonders that under the circumstances, the average earnings of the miners are but \$14.2 a day, and that they receive less than any other class of workmen in the United States, though they labor under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions imaginable?

Mitchell's statement as we said at the outset, is not only a justification of the miners' demand: it is something more. It is a condemnation of their pure and simple organization, as the facts and figures it contains show that that organization is a futile means of combatting the workings of capitalism, and that despite its "victories" and its great membership, sustained at a great cost and sacrifice, both of treasure and life, the condition of the miners grows worse.

The statement issued by John Mitchell, in which he exposed the false figures of the coal trust, has aroused the retaliatory ire of the railroad presidents. They are repeating, in the language of Horace Greeley, substantially what Mitchell said of them, viz: "You lie, villain, you lie!" One of the ways of proving the lie is amusing. It is claimed that Government statistics cannot be held to be as reliable as those of private concerns. It consequently follows that the railroads' figures and the railroads are right, while the Government's figures and John Mitchell are wrong. This would be good argument were it not customary for the Government figures to be based upon reports furnished by private concerns. Thus, it looks pretty much as if the

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railroads were getting hit by a boomerang of their own throwing.

This mutual calling of names, this resort to the gentle inuendo, to the retort courteous and to the statistical refutation, is rather amazing to those who had been led to believe by John Mitchell and the railroad presidents that the interests of capital and labor (meaning by capital the capitalist class, of course) were one and inseparable and destined to endure to the end of all time. It certainly looks as if this arraying of figures, first on one side, then on the other, this resort to the amiable arts of argument, which are often more deadly in their effects than the logic of a brick or a club, since they create wrong conclusions, prejudice, conflict and strife, was a reflex of something that was decidedly separate and conflicting, and only likely to endure so long as one side or the other refused to cry out "Enough!"

To the class-conscious Socialist this bandying about of veiled epithets, this decorous manner of giving the lie is but another indication of the class struggle raging in modern capitalist society: a struggle which is always the same, whether it is conducted with the literary polish and finish of an academic discussion or whether it is fought out with hired thugs, barricades and armored trains.

THE PATERSON TRIUMPH.

The spontaneous refusal of the 10,000 silk workers of Paterson to work last Saturday, as a protest against the unwarranted and illegal sending of troops to that city, was a splendid rebuff to the capitalist class and a demonstration of the economic power of the working class. The sending of the troops was calculated to have an entirely different effect. It was thought that their presence would intensify the "riots" previously provoked by the mill owners, thus justifying the summary squelching of the strikers and the strike. It was likewise believed that the troops would so overawe and terrify the strikers that the strike would collapse.

Neither of these desired ends have been attained. Instead of successful intimidation there has been a practical extension of the strike; while with the increase in the number of strikers involved there has come an increased absence of riots. The politicians are seeking to shift the responsibility of having summoned the militia; and the mill-owners are plainly chagrined.

This triumph of class-consciousness and of the working class of Paterson cannot but excite the admiration of every advocate and member of the working class. This triumph cannot but elicit his or her hearty applause and admiration. But, it would be wise to reserve a final opinion on the matter. Such a triumph may be but temporary. It may be, and most likely is, but one of the favorable incidents and turns that occur in the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class; a struggle in which the capitalist class, by means of the agencies of the state, which it controls, finally becomes the victor.

It is necessary then to point out how much better the position of the workers of Paterson would be were those agencies of the state on their side and in control of the working class. With an economic organization controlling the workers in the shop, and with a political organization controlling the public functions—the mayor, police, militia, etc.—in the interests of those workers, the workers of Paterson and elsewhere would be invincible.

It is the aim and object of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party to develop a politico-economic organization which will thus organize the working class wherever found in this country.

The vast majority of the workmen of Paterson are not anarchists. They realize the power of economic organization, as their strikes denote. They realize the power of the state. They have felt that power in their midst heretofore and will feel it frequently hereafter, if they continue in their present course. They can supplement the powers of their economic organization with the powers of the state. They can insure success, make themselves invincible, by forming locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and by voting the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

Only thus and thus only will they be assured of a victory free from reverses and defeat. If this lesson is learned, then the Paterson triumph will be a triumph indeed!

TOM L. SARCASTIC.

Cleveland, O. June 29.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson gave out a signed statement relative to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court declaring the Federal plan of municipal government unconstitutional. Mr. Johnson's letter says in part:

"The ouster proceedings has its origin with cheap politicians, backed by interests opposed to the things the city administration stood for. It would have ended there but for the action of Attorney General Sheets, with the advice and consent, I am informed of the State Administration."

"Without the approval of Attorney General Sheets no case could have been brought in the Supreme Court, and after this suit was begun he refused to comply with the request of Cincinnati attorneys to test the Cincinnati law. It was an attempt to play politics, but the result will show that it was poor politics. The entire responsibility rests with Attorney General Sheets and his advisers."

The important question is, however, what shall be done? I believe the Supreme Court should be praised rather than blamed for its courageous decision. It was the timidity of their predecessors that made possible so much special legislation."

In conclusion Mr. Johnson declares that it has been demonstrated that the Federal plan of municipal government is the best that can be devised. He expressed the hope that it will be adopted for the government of all Ohio cities at the special session of the Legislature.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM.—I have a conundrum for you.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—What is it?

U. S.—What class of people ought to be the happiest in the world?

B. J.—Give it up; ask me something easy.

U. S.—The working people.

B. J.—Are you guying me?

U. S.—No, indeed.

B. J.—The working people! If I were, to pick out the unhappiest class, I would pick out that. They are the most thoroughly disinherited of any disinherited. Not only are they deprived of the inheritance left to the world by previous generations, they are also deprived of the inheritance they themselves produce! What are you giving me?

U. S.—I repeat—"the working people." I do not say they WERE, I said they OUGHT to be the happiest. Now look you here into this little scrap book; I have here collected all the expressions with regard to them that I could find from the rulers of all nations.

Here is Lord Salisbury; he says of his party: "We should do nothing without considering the welfare of the working people; upon their welfare depends the welfare of all of us."

Here is King Humbert of Italy, who declares: "The well being of the Italian workers is my perpetual concern." Here is Cleveland, who announces: "The hard earned wages of the laboring man must not be allowed to be taken from him. I shall do all in my power to put down the system that robs the masses of their products."

Here is the Queen of Spain, who weepingly says: "The workers' welfare is as close to my heart as that of the only son my lamented husband has left me."

Here is our own Ex-Governor Flower:

"The man who wields the hammer, the plow, and the saw, the man who with the sweat of his brow earns his living, is the bone and sinew of our great and glorious Republic, and is the main object of the solicitude of our laws."

Here is Casimir Perier, the coal mine baron, and Ex-Premier of France: "The workers must be protected from the schemes of the men who would rob and enslave them."

That is as far as I have got; is not that enough to prove my point? The class of people whose welfare is the universal object of solicitude on the part of the ruling class—that class should certainly not be in poverty, it should be rioting in happiness. Eh! ?!

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN exchange glances and walk off with their heads down.

A "LABOR" CANDIDATE.

Chinese Exclusion. His Sole Political Outfit.

Washington, June 26.—An adventurous character named Andrew Furuseth has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of San Francisco, to run against Julius Kahn, the Republican actor-Congressman. Furuseth used to be a sailor; of late years he has been leading strikes and haunting the lobbies of Congress. He is a Russian Finn, and there is hardly a stretch of water in the world he has not sailed on. He is said to have served before the mast on barks of every nationality.

Having become prominent on land, Furuseth took a part in the San Francisco waterfront strike troubles in 1901. The difficulty, it will be recalled, began with the teamsters, and spread to the stevedores and all the federated employes of the waterfront.

Lately, Furuseth has been maintained at Washington as a representative of the Sailors' Union, to watch national legislation and look after "labor" interests.

During this session of Congress Furuseth was one of the commission from the Coast to work for more stringent anti-Chinese exclusion. On the issue that Kahn and the Republicans generally have not done enough, he hopes to get into Congress.

ANOTHER BLANKET INJUNCTION. Charleston, W. Va., June 29.—An injunction was issued by the Federal Court on the order of Judge B. F. Kelley, who heard the petition filed in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia selling agents of the companies operating on the Flat Top field brought the action against the mine companies and miners, alleging that the coal companies were unable to fill contracts because of interference by the strikers. A motion to make the injunction permanent was set for hearing July 15 at Bluefield. All the persons named and assistants are restrained from holding meetings, either public or private.

C. W. Dillon, an attorney of Fayette county, has gone to Philadelphia to see Judge Keller, to obtain an injunction covering the New River fields. When it is issued nearly every foot of coal land in West Virginia will have been covered by an injunction of either a Federal or State court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

XXXIX.

Section 1. The Socialist Labor Party should hold that, at the present time, in this country, a class-conscious economic organization of labor is needed.

Reasons: Careful study and seven years' activity in the labor movement has convinced me that class-consciousness or class-consciousness, workingmen and capitalists recognize that by association and combination better results than otherwise can be accomplished; in fact, economic conditions, coupled with the iron law of material interest, or self-preservation, compel them to do. Close reading of THE PEOPLE and a review of the labor movement in this country show that when one form of economic organization is smashed, disbanded, or discarded another springs into place. So obvious is this that one sees employers interested in the organizations of their employees. John W. Wamaker is very much interested in his employees' organization; likewise all the large firms throughout the land, while Mark Hanna finds it easier to control workingmen through the Civic Federation and labor fakers than by crushing their organization, as he did years ago. Therefore, I hold that economic organization of labor is not only needed, but a logical sequence of capitalist development and oppression.

Question 2. The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades organization is that of uncompromising hostility towards those that are fakelad; that of a ruthless critic towards the trades aristocracy, and that of sympathy towards those who are honestly, though ignorantly, groping in the darkness of pure and simpledom.

Question 3. The attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades unions should be the same as at present, and great care should be taken between fakelad organizations and those who are ignorant of economic conditions and the class struggle. We must reach workingmen, using arguments, not merely sarcastic criticism is so doing.

Reasons: The philosophy of Socialism teaches that, as labor produces all wealth, the laborer is entitled to the full product of his toil, whereas the philosophy of the pure and simple trades unions is that the capitalist is entitled to his share and is a necessary adjunct to the welfare of the working class. This condition necessitates hostility.

The pure and simple organizations deny that class-conscious political action is essential to the emancipation of the working class, while the socialist hold it to be a necessity; thus necessitating further hostility, but the fact that the rank and file of the pure and simple are workingmen, honest, ignorant of the class struggle and misled, requires persistent and energetic effort of the socialist in educating them. The fallacious philosophy of pure and simpledom is the cause of slick glib-tongued ignorances called "labor leaders," misery, starvation, and even death of large numbers of the working class, who are led to fight against capitalist bullets, to go out on useless strikes, and starve amid plenty; and the working class looking upon these organizations with their "boycott," "strike" and "lately acquired" capitalist ballot "a la Frisco, Cal., Bridgeport, Conn., etc.," give up in despair and become easy submissive prey for the capitalist class.

Question 4. Yes! Reason: The S. L. P. is but the political wing of the Socialist movement, but is not sufficient because it cannot reach workingmen in their shop battles and regulate time, wages, etc. As the Socialist movement with its educational work must cover both the economic and political field, and these shop battles being the embryonic point of resistance between capitalist and workers, it is obvious that to reach them, and turn resistance into an intelligent revolutionary change an organization such as the S. T. & L. A. becomes necessary, a logical sequence of the recognition of the class struggle. The class struggle is a concrete fact. Class-consciousness is acquired knowledge based on the recognition of the class struggle. Thus an economic organization to intelligently fight capitalism must recognize the class struggle. Doing this, naturally, develops class-consciousness, which in turn will crystallize into political activity.

The accepted principles of material interests show us that the road to Socialism is through the labor field, and along the lines of resistance to the capitalist class, the pure and simple being on that line, they must necessarily be attacked, but the working class will resist if it is only to stop or merely decrease the degree of encroachment of the capitalist class, or to organize to resist the tyranny of shop and factory rules, etc. To attack their form of organization, without offering them something better, would be like pulling a man off a leaky barge into the deep sea. All scientific socialists agree that pure and simpledom must be overthrown, but some will argue "let the ship leak and sink," others, "bore from within; stay aboard and try to plug up the leak." For my part, I prefer to act as we acted on the political field, set up a ship on the proper base, and show the workers in time of storm, i. e. "capitalist crisis," how much better we can sail. Of course I know that the present capitalist prosperity following the conquest of world's markets via Spanish-American-Philippine wars, and China's "open door," has retarded the growth of the Socialist Movement in general and the Alliance in particular. This is the fact that discourages the socialist who is not well posted, or has opportunistic tendencies, or whose material interests may not be directly with the wage-workers. The S. L. P. being the result of crystallized class-consciousness, and being the dominant force in the Socialist Movement, needs the S. T. & L. A. to expose the pure and simple fallacy, and receive and organize all wage-workers who are won by the teachings of Socialism, from the pure and simple and the great mass of unorganized workers.

Question 5. It does! Reason: Because of the points already set forth; and because it completes the Socialist Movement, covering the whole economic and political field, from the shop to the ballot box. The Socialist Republic must be the result of class-consciousness among the working class. A class-conscious working class would never uphold pure and simpledom. Should the Social Democrats get the pure and simple to vote for their fake Socialism, reaction and chaos would result. It would be like those Vermont citizens who voted the Prohibition ticket for a drink of whiskey, if it came to back it up, they would refuse, because they did not understand what they were voting for. I do not claim the Alliance can obtain any increased proportion of the working class's products, but as before stated the workers will resist, and the strategic advantage will be great, as it will tend to show the difference between capitalist labor leaders and Socialist or working class labor leaders. I conceive in the Alliance not the "whole thing" but a powerful aid to the Socialist movement. Of course, as the aspect of the battle changes, the Alliance will become and in some respects is already the storm center of the Socialist battles. First the S. L. P. attacked capitalism direct, then as different reform parties sprang up it had to attack them; then as the pure and simple leaders used their organizations in the interests of different factions of capitalists, the S. L. P. was forced to attack them, and as a natural result of the socialist teaching that labor was entitled to the full product of its toil, the Alliance sprang into existence and the battle will center around the Alliance. Already its power is felt. Every capitalist-labor leader and pseudo "Socialist"—the gentry who mouth Socialism—claim it inevitable, and will come in fifty or a hundred years. They are in the meantime looking upon wage-slavery as Hell and are striving by hook and crook to keep themselves well aloft, and are full of hatred and abuse and misrepresentation concerning the Alliance. Revolutionists are not only successful to the extent of the power they directly solidify, but also to the extent that they force others to adopt their methods. Thus the S. L. P. forced the Social Democracy from the colonization scheme to political action, and is continually forcing them from one position to another by ruthless attacks. And when that party goes skyward as the Populist Party did, the middle class element in it will gravitate to the Democratic Party, while the honest workingmen whom it misled some, will join the S. L. P.; others will flock to the Dem. and Rep. parties, there to stick tighter than ever, and thus prove the evil results of reactionary and opportunistic movements.

As the revolutionary impulse of the working class has been to the same extent awakened by the persistent agitation of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., the capitalist and capitalist "labor" leaders proceed to satisfy that impulse by putting up capitalist "labor" tickets. Thus the honest intent of the worker is thwarted, his interests compromised, and the revolutionary hopes dashed to the ground. This has lately happened in San Francisco, Cal., and Bridgeport, Conn. Some opponents to the Alliance have made peculiar objections. "It must necessarily compromise," says one. Not a wholly revolutionary trade union, it may have to succumb to a greater force, the same as we class-conscious wage-slaves do today in the shop. But do we compromise thereby? Would our opponent call it a compromise if a revolver was placed to his head and he was ordered to hand over all he possessed, and he succumbed? Compromise is only taking part of what you are able to get, and a revolutionary trade union will get all it can. Another objection is, "why don't you organize a church and college? Of course these are technical terms; but figuratively speaking, is not the S. L. P. both to us, and do we not attack church and college when necessary?" The reference to the social demands that were cut off from our political platform is misleading. Social demands and improvement can be easily exploited to the benefit of capitalism, by capitalist parties, like Glasgow municipal socialism, and Wayland's postoffice socialism, but the purely economic demands of the economic organization, such as a decrease in hours or increase in wages, can only accrue to the capitalist when covered with the sophistry that the pure and simple movement is hampered with today. To illustrate

the difference between social and economic, take the following: A beautiful park with flowers in profusion, shade trees, lake, pavilion, etc., on a cool day; here you have a charming social effect; put a workman in the park, hungry, penniless and forlorn, and you have a damnable economic condition.

As to the Alliance dividing our energies, I don't believe it. On the contrary, it shows us where our energies should be expended. Go for the labor movement we must. I believe it every Comrade eligible would join the Alliance and try to organize locals it would be the best propaganda that could be done for Socialism. The Alliance is the child of the Party's propaganda, and what a peculiar position the Socialist is in who denies the right of his own child to exist? As yet the Alliance is a toddling infant, fighting for a foothold, and it will succeed in spite of the inactivity of some and the quoting of philosophy by others.

As to trouble like the Hickey affair, all organizations must face such incidents. Individuals have their idiosyncrasies, even those who are specialists of some ability.

Down with the pure and simple trade union! Up with the S. T. & L. A.! Use arguments and facts in your agitation. Don't use "Labor Fakir," "Crook," and "Traitor," unless you prove the persons designated to be such. Go for workingmen, wherever you find them, in the shop, street, or home. The future is ours, providing we are truthful, determined and know no retreat. The connection between the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist movement, because they form a political-economic working-class movement. Wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor, there our cause is at stake. Let every Socialist throw himself on the firing line and sound the word of sense. Let "On to the ballot box!" be our battle slogan. Educate and organize on the basis of the class struggle, and let those who are weak or discouraged stand aside. In the meantime, let every peaceful weapon possible be used to this end. Yours for the working class,

H. J. SCHADE.

Los Angeles, Cal.

"Organized Labor" and the "Socialists" in Schenectady.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed is another evidence of politics being taken into the pure and simple trade union, not working class but capitalist politics at that.

A short time ago they made a big blunder here that Senator Brackett had opposed and voted against every labor measure that had come up during his term of office. You will see by the denial of \$1 (marked \$2), that they make almost a complete back down. There must have been something done when that committee met Senator Brackett. The fact that there is very little left standing in the way now of their endorsing him before the campaign is over as "a great friend of organized labor," which the denial indicates will be done.

The Henry Jackson, of that committee was the head one of the kangaroo S. D. P. movement here in the last Presidential campaign and is still one of its leading lights. Think of a professed "Socialist" serving on such a committee. If the head one of the S. D. P.'s shows signs of such gross ignorance as to be cocking with capitalist politicians or crookedness, what must the rank and file be? Where is their boasted class consciousness?

FOR PRESS COMMITTEE.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 25.

[ENCLOSURES.]

I. ORGANIZED LABOR AND MR. BRACKETT.

"The Hon. Edgar Truman Brackett, state senator from this district, who would like to be nominated for attorney general, but who would not be averse to accepting a renomination for the state senatorship, is very greatly hurt at the reputation he has gained with the labor organizations of the state. It is 'agin him for fair,' as a local labor organization man expressed it. Mr. Brackett feels greatly aggrieved that he is thus placed. To see him going about with head bowed down in silent grief is a picture to move a heart of stone. It is enough to make strong men weep.

Although Mr. Brackett was blacklisted in the state for being unfair to organized labor, the fact that he was thus blacklisted did not affect him until the Trades Assembly of Schenectady recently passed resolutions denouncing him for his course in the state senate during the first year of his present term. A committee was appointed to wait upon John N. Parker, Republican boss, notifying him that in the event of Senator Brackett's renomination the Trades Assembly would go through the entire district and denounce Mr. Brackett as being unfair to organized labor.

Boss Parker, realizing that united opposition of this character would mean almost certain defeat for his man Brackett, consulted with a trusty lieutenant, and together they concocted the scheme of bringing Mr. Brackett to this city and arranging a meeting between the blacklisted senator and the men composing the Trades Assembly committee. The conference was held in the Edison hotel. It was decided that the best way to settle the difficulty would be for Boss Parker to give an excursion and supper to a certain labor organization, the leaders of which were to fix things at the next meeting of the Trades Assembly. The trick they expected to turn was to have the assembly rescind its former action which denounced the senator, and adopt new resolutions endorsing him, and declaring him the true friend of the laboring man.

The supper was given, and the members of the union had a fine time. But when the leaders came before the Trades Assembly with their scheme to take Senator Brackett's name from the black list, a storm of opposition went up and the motion to rescind was lost.

The men who had accepted Boss Parker's hospitality said they were very greatly obliged to him for the good supper he had given them, but they really couldn't see their way clear to doing

what they were asked to do. They were not willing to be subsidized.

It was a hard blow for Senator Brackett and Boss Parker; but the boss said that he would see what he could do at the next meeting of the Trades Assembly, to be held on Wednesday evening of this week.

As it means political life or death to the senator, and as Boss Parker would drop to the insignificance of a "two-spot" without his man Brackett, it is safe to assume that no stone will be left unturned to have his name taken from the black list.

BRACKETT AND THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

"To the Editor of The Star—Sir:—The article appearing in your issue of last evening on 'Organized Labor and Mr. Brackett' requires some explanation. It is true that the assembly had taken a stand in regard to Mr. Brackett's nomination as state senator from this district and a committee was appointed to wait on the party leaders to request them not to renominate him. We, having no record of the senator's attitude on labor measures, I was directed as secretary of the Trades Assembly to write to Chairman James A. Lavery of the legislative committee of the State Workingmen's Federation and inquire as to his vote on labor bills. Mr. Lavery replied that Mr. Brackett had voted for all labor bills introduced during the past session of the legislature. The committee then decided that to condemn a man without a hearing was an injustice and asked him for an interview to explain why he introduced a resolution to recommend the employers' liability bill to the judiciary committee, that being the only vote of Mr. Brackett that could be economic working-class movement. Wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor, there our cause is at stake. Let every Socialist throw himself on the firing line and sound the word of sense. Let 'On to the ballot box!' be our battle slogan. Educate and organize on the basis of the class struggle, and let those who are weak or discouraged stand aside. In the meantime, let every peaceful weapon possible be used to this end. Yours for the working class,

H. J. SCHADE.

Secretary Trades Assembly, Schenectady, June 10.

Mitchell Challenged. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed is a copy of challenge to the coal mining fakirs. We were after them on the 31st of May, and, on June 6, we had H. B. Stammers as speaker here, but we could not find one of them to meet him in debate. People would think they (the fakirs) are as scarce as blue dogs; but this is not the case. There is plenty of them, but they are too cowardly to show themselves. A copy of the challenge has been sent to John Mitchell, National President; Patrick Gilday, District President; and Isaac Shiloach, Sub-District President; and if they do not accept this, they will stand branded as cowards and traitors to the working class.

The fakirs had a convention in Clearfield, at which they decided to suspend work two days each week. If this soft coal district does not supply the anthracite trade, as all fakirs claim, then why the suspension? Yours for Emancipation,

BRISBIN, Pa. LOUIS MARION. (Enclosure.)

To the Officers of the United Mine Workers of America. Gentlemen: Local No. 228 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, whose members are all coal miners, does hereby challenge any representative you may name (Mitchell, poor president, preferred) to meet them in debate. The question to be: Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of America is not a bona fide labor organization. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to take the affirmative and the United Mine Workers of America to take the negative side of the question. We will meet you at any time, at Brisbin, or vicinity; the only condition we impose is that you give us two weeks' notice of your acceptance of this challenge, so that we will have ample time to advertise the debate in the public press and by posters. Hoping to have the pleasure of soon meeting your committee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, we remain, yours truly,

FRANCIS LOVE, President.

Conditions in New Orleans.

TO THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Working class conditions in New Orleans remain unchanged. The fake labor leaders and their political bosses suit the working class here well enough, only they want a change to "Reform" government. There are a lot of kangaroo Socialists down here, who are trying to organize a "socialist" local, such as they have in other cities, but without success. They cannot draw enough workingmen together. They are mainly small business men and boarding-house keepers. The state legislature in session at Baton Rouge has refused to recognize the eight hour bill of the no-politics-in-the-union labor leader, Robert Lee, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and the local Central Labor Council. The political bosses refused to recognize it and it was thrown down. The Democratic party down here is a one-sided thing. It was a family disturbance in this party that caused several labor fakirs of different organizations to advocate independent political action and reform.

L. L.

New Orleans, June 15, 1902.

"Fra Elbert" and Other Libelers of Mothers, Scored.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—To the cry of the mother who through the private ownership of the indispensable means of making a living—the land and the machinery of production—is left in a condition of voluntary servitude and is forced to see her children driven into the mills, where their "sob" is drowned in the thunder of the whirling wheels, there were none. Mrs. Stowe, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," very truthfully gives the African slave mother credit for a keen development of the mother instinct, which Dean Struck, Professor Long, and 100 teachers in the public schools of Texas deny to the mother of the child victims of involuntary servitude in the mills of South Carolina. This the enclosed will show.

To evidence the brutal and astounding ignorance of this man Hubbard, notice, "For the adult who accepts the life of the mills, I have no word to say; it is HIS own business."

Cut off from the means of self-support, and left in a state of involuntary servitude through private ownership, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, he is forced to accept the terms of the capitalist class. G. H. ROYAL, Lampasas, Texas, June 9, 1902.

[Enclosure]

"By the invitation of Prof. Long, the superintendent of the Dallas public schools, Dean Stuck made an address yesterday morning to the teachers of the city schools on the subject of the legislative regulation of child labor. There were about 100 teachers present, and much interest was manifested.

Dean Stuck quoted from an article by Mr. Elbert Hubbard, the author of "A Message to Garcia," in the current number of the Philistine, as follows:

"I know the sweat shops of Hester street, New York. I am familiar with the vice, depravity and degradation of the Whitechapel district of London; I have visited the Ghetto in Venice; I know the lot of the coal miners' of Pennsylvania, and I know something of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, woe and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina. This in my own America, the land of the free and the home of the brave! For the adult who accepts the life of the mills, I have no word to say; it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent. I voice the cry of the child whose sob is drowned in the thunder of whirling wheels."

Dean Stuck insisted that the condition of things in South Carolina threatened Texas, too; that a beginning had already been made of the introduction of the system of child labor; that now was the time to make a strong fight for the enactment of a law that should prohibit it, and that it was necessary to arouse public sentiment in order that such a bill might have a chance of passing at the next session of the legislature.

The "Dominie" Turned to Good Use. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Last night I was told by a shopmate that a Dominie was going to speak for the Socialist Democrats of this city. I went to this street meeting to see the pulpit without a pulpit and took a bundle of the PEOPLE and some socialist literature with me. Among the latter was "Twelve Points for Workmen to Consider," and I distributed over 200 pamphlets and papers to the passersby. Thus I made good use of the Dominie.

Less than fifty persons gathered about the wagon from which the Dominie held forth. Of these but four were kangaroos, two of whom were expelled from the S. L. P. Section for voting the "Prosperity" ticket, and two for nonpayment of dues.

The Dominie, I afterward learned, was named Vail. He saw my arm and hammer button and offered to shake hands with me, which I refused to do, telling him that I regarded him as a parasite. Vail in answer called me a "de Leonite," which started the ball rolling. I pitched into him, with the result that when he got through with his talk on "Labor and the Brotherhood of Man," he attempted to sell some of his books, but with no success. The crowd was on to him. I hope he went away a wiser man, if not a richer man.

JAMES MCGARRY, Newburgh, June 10, 1902.

What the S. L. P. Stands For.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed find copy of a letter that I am mailing to my uncle, Jack Morris, in Kansas City. It is self-explanatory.

J. R. FRASER, 15 De Kalb Street, Dayton, Ohio, May 21st, 1902.

Dear Uncle Jack:—

You sent Rose recently a copy of the Appeal to Reason, so called, and I return the compliment by sending you under another cover, two copies of the only Socialist paper in the English language published in the United States. Of course I understand that your Appeal to Nonsense calls itself a Socialist paper; but its actions, history and teachings do not bear it out in that claim. It distinctly, consistently and all the time antagonizes the only clear body of Socialists in the country, the Socialist Labor Party; its history, embodied in that of Wayland, is one long string of chicanery and fraud from the time he ran the "Coming Nation" in Greencastle, his institution of and expulsion from the Ruskin Colony in Tennessee; and his subsequent moves to various places, finally winding up in Girard with his appeal to the prejudices and interests of middle class malcontents and tax payers.

To accomplish the Socialist revolution it is absolutely necessary to have an organization thoroughly clear on its rights, power and enemies; and above all on the means whereby that power can be used to crush its enemies and the disciplining necessary to use that power. In all of these essential matters of Socialist Propaganda, Wayland and his paper were utterly lacking; and the tendency and effect of his teachings will be to present a dissatisfied and disorganized mass of humanity, that will know enough to start trouble but not enough to cope with it after it is started, to the slaughtering power of the capitalists' armies as was done in the Paris Commune of 1871.

My first initiation into socialist thought was through Wayland's "Coming Na-

tion" when he was publishing that paper at Ruskin, and had I not been forced by circumstances to discard that and read THE PEOPLE I would, perhaps, be that kind of a non-descript that is produced by reading the trashy squibs that he dishes up to his readers and calls Socialism.

The Socialist Labor Party and its organ, THE PEOPLE, recognizes the fact that this is the most bitter fight and that it will be the most bitterly contested to the end that the world has ever seen, that the enemies of the working class are utterly and criminally unscrupulous in their methods of carrying on this war; and that thorough and clear organization is necessary to carry it on, on the part of the working class. But Wayland and his kind don't want this fight to be consummated; they want to fish in troubled waters, and in order to be able to do that it is only necessary that they kick up a hulla-balloo, get all the people they can reach dissatisfied, and carefully refrain from telling them the way out of the trouble, and that Wayland does to perfection.

On the other hand the Socialist Labor Party distinctly, consistently and all the time sets up the class struggle as the guiding star of the Movement. It says that this is not a matter for sarcasm nor squibs, nor yet for fishing in troubled waters, but for deep principled hard work carried on with a clear understanding of what it is we desire to accomplish, and what it is that is necessary to accomplish our end. It carries on the fight all the time from only one point of view, i. e., that of the producer.

I desire to call your attention especially to the articles that I have marked in THE PEOPLE that I sent you on the actions of the Social Democrats, with which organization the Appeal to Nonsense affiliates, and the official organ of which it seeks to be.

Perhaps, like many Social Democrats, you will say that the organization should not be held responsible for the wrong doing of individuals, and in reply to that I would say, no, provided the organization did not condone and seek to profit by the wrong doing, which the Social Democracy does on every occasion.

Trusting that you may yet be able to see this thing in its true light and cease contributing to the support of such villainous misleaders of the people as is the Appeal to Reason and J. A. Wayland.

I remain, Your affectionate nephew, J. R. FRASER.

A Dialogue in Which a Corrupt "Socialist" Candidate is Self-Exposed.

Time: June 12, 1902, 12:20 P. M. Place: Democratic booth (primaries), Preston street, side of City Market, Houston, Texas.

Characters: S. L. P. man and a kangaroo.

S. L. P.—"How do you do? Have I not seen you before?" Kangaroo (shuffling tickets of candidates, as if they were a pack of cards) "Yes; I am pretty well known."

S. L. P.—"Are you not a member of the 'Socialist' party?"

Kang.—(with a sheepish smile) "Yes."

S. L. P.—(looking down at tickets) "What are you doing—distributing those tickets?"

Kang.—"Oh, I just want to help out a friend of mine. E. H. Vasmier is running for judge, and he is my friend, and I want to see him elected. He has made the best judge the county has ever had. One hundred miles of good road have been made since he has been in office."

S. L. P.—"Does the 'Socialist' party intend to put up a ticket?"

Kang.—"Oh, we have six months' time in which to work for our party. Why, (growing eloquent) Judge Vasmier told a large landholder here that if his system (the judge's) was inaugurated in ten years, no one would want to own the thousand acres of land."

S. L. P.—"Has the 'Socialist' party still got an organization?"

Kang.—"Oh, yes. But I don't know whether we will put up a county ticket. We will put up a State ticket. You know I have a small business and it keeps me tied down."

S. L. P.—"But how is it you are out here to-day distributing democratic tickets?"

Kang.—"That's different. You see (holding up tickets) these are my friends."

He then went on to say that the Socialist party never has any wrangles in its ranks. The way that unpleasant feature is avoided is by having "a committee elected." This committee sees who wants to run for office, and "then we put them on."

This broad, intelligent and honorable kangaroo, this henchman of the democratic party, is none other than the candidate for alderman in the fourth ward on the 'Socialist' ticket during the spring election and he also spoke for the S. P. during the campaign. His name is E. H. Hurd. THENES.

Houston, Texas, June 12.

Political Job Hunters Get Left.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In and around the city of Boston one meets young men, old men, and middle aged men looking wise and expectant. They are not working now, Last Fall they worked pretty hard in political harness. Every one of them.

Like the proverbial jackass, had the "wad of hay," a political job, held out about four inches from his well developed rubber neck. Alas, alas, Mumbo Jumbo has spoken, the asses are kicking, because the "slate is wiped clean." The pronouncement of His Honor, the Mayor, is made public.

Bray! Ye Jackasses, Bray! Ye'll get your oats and hay. Some other day, some other day, En passant. En passant, Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!

M. D. Fitzgerald, Boston, June 12, 1902.

[ENCLOSURE.] MAYOR COLLINS.

"The announcement is made by the Mayor that he has no more appointments to office; the slate is wiped

clean. It has taken five months to reach this point, and very hard work. All this time, day and night, he says, has been given to it. He has listened to the pleas of not less than 15,000 applicants and has "done more than two men's work." Now he quits. From this time on, the weightier matters of administration will occupy his attention.

We may congratulate Mayor Collins upon his determination, and hope that he will be able to maintain it. The distribution of the small "patronage" of the city among some 13,000 employees of various grades is a labor that should not be placed upon the chief executive.—Boston Globe.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Your first report of the Root and Shoe Workers' Convention was held over in the belief that more reports were forthcoming, and that when all the reports were received they could be condensed into one article. Your second report, however, which was published, and which was in the nature of a summary and a review, rendered this plan unnecessary. This office appreciates your efforts very much. Your first report has been returned to you, as you requested.

A. S., TRENTON, N. J.—There was nothing "unconstitutional" in the "anti-fines" law. If you read the allusions made to the conduct of the Colleges of Priests, you will see that they proceeded very much upon the lines that our courts now proceed, and vice versa. When a law does not quite suit our ruling class, its courts interpret it in such a way as to modify it to suit; if it is wholly disagreeable, they declare it "unconstitutionally." That's, today, the principal mission of our "courts of justice," to tamper with laws. Hence "labor laws" are dead letters, being "unconstitutionally" declared, also, most contradictory decisions are rendered on the other laws, the decisions being controlled by the capitalist interests having at the time the strongest "pull."

J. R. P., DAYTON, O.—Your letter was forwarded to Wm. J. Eberle, secretary State Committee, who desired the information, but your research a little more fully and definitely.

J. S., NEW YORK.—The People pointed out that the savings of the working class when deposited in savings banks are used by capitalists to introduce machinery which displaces labor, and which, thus injures the class they are supposed to be saving, and out of this injurious effect, The People did not condemn the depositing of savings, any more than, when pointing out the injurious effect which follows from the wage-workers' sale of himself into wage-slavery, does it condemn the wage-slave.

Socialists believe the banking system an integral part of capitalism. Instead of condemning the depositing of savings, they condemn the system of which banking is a part, just as, in the case of the wage-slave, instead of condemning him they condemn wage-slavery. Socialists, in both instances, strike at the root and aim to abolish both banking and wage-slavery by abolishing capitalism.

O. K., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—This office has no doubt as to whether you desire to know if your argument is grammatically or sociologically correct. As it is believed they are grammatically incorrect and have not, consequently, been properly stated, the office can not answer them sociologically. Write again, explaining definitely what it is that you desire to know.

